e Gains in the Geran Reichstag.

SPATN.

CASUALTIES.

DEATHS.

AUCTION SALES.

LLIS, LONG & CO.,

meers and Commission Morehants.
S and 197 Mandolph-st.
tion Sales on Wedneslay and Saturday.

TURE A SPECIALTY.

ADE IN 36 HOURS AFTER SALE. VILLAS, LONG & CO.,

R WEDNESDAY SALE

TURNITURE,

Jeneral Merchandise.

LA. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, OB MADISON-ST., Between Dearborn and Clark.)

ies, Phaetons, and Cutters,

OODS, CLOTHING,

URNISHING GOODS, SHOES, BUFFALO OVERS, bers, Glove Gauntlets, &c., AY, Jan. II, at 10 o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

ednesday During the Year

ts & Shoes

SON, POMEROY & CO. forning, Jan. 16, at 9 1-2 o'clock, IMMENSE SALE OF

HOLD FURNITURE

irniture,

loods, Notions, &c.

EO. P. GORE & CO.,

WE SELL AT AUCTION

ARNESS, &c., MESDAY, JAN. 14, AT 10 O'CLOCK. 108 MADISON-ST.

USINESS MEN in all brayches who desire Motor the country inde should avail themselves at once of themselves at once of themselves at once of themselves at once of the should be HAVANA CIGARS, &c.

IN HAVANA CIGARS, Fine Wines,

VOLUME 27.

DRY GOODS.

NHEIMER BROS.

224 & 226 West Madison-st.,

\$100,000

to changes in our business, will post

BUSINESS REVIEW.

REVIEW

FOR 1873.

E. COLBERT, Editor.

Business Guide and Reference Book to Leading Mercantile Houses and Manu-turing Interests of Chicago.

cossessing a permanent value as an sing Medium. Copies sent FREE to onsible merchants and manufacturaghout the Northwest.

mmencing WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1874.

OF

Liquors, and Groceries.

Coffer the Most Complete Stock at THE LOW-EST PRICES, and deliver goods in all parts of the city. C.TATUM,

No. 146 East Madison-st. STOVES, RANGES. &c.

"KITCHEN OUTFITS."

STOVES. RANGES. FURNACES.

MERWIN CHURCH, 300 & 302 State-st. TO RENT.

114 South Clark-st.

STORE

RENT And Fixtures for Sale.

Inquire of S. W. STRYKER, FINANCIAL.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK. B. M. DURKLI, Prest.

J. M. BURKETT, Cashr.

CHAS. REMPSTRAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montans, Idaho, Newada,
Attsens, Washington, California, and Oregon: and relited for in our exchange available in any part of the
United States and Cameda. Exchange and telegraph
rasters on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago

musucondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

TO LOAN.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS,

1 Wallet. New York, execute orders for STOCK
BO AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on D.

15, and trapanci a general Eduking and Brokera,

FUR

FINEST STOCK-LOWEST PRICES. J. S. BARNES & CO. 70 MADISON-ST.

WEDDING AND INITIAL PAPER AND ENVELOPES OLVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st. WANTED.

Bank Teller.

PROFESSIONAL.

DATARRH,

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

GENERAL NOTICES. CITY

OFFICE,

CHICAGO, Jan. 1, 1874. ATTENTION!

A most Profitable Investment is offered in the Tax Certificates held by the city for the sale for city taxes of 1872, which I will sell at special and most favorable rates in amounts of from One Thousand to One Hundred Thousand Dollars. Buyers and holders of these certificates will be entitled at once to the amount of the sale and 25 per cent advance, being for the first six months from date of sale; 50 per cent from 6 to 13 months; 75 per cent from 13 to 18 months; and 100 per cent from 18 to 28 months.

Until further notice, dellinguent taxpayers may obtain such of their certificates of the above class as may

S. S. HAYES,

City Comptroller, Boom 3 City Hall.

Notice is hereby given that George W. Wade is no longer Manager of the Northern Illinois Department of the Life Association of America, and that no acts hereafter done by him, or moneys paid to him, will be re-cognized by the said Association. HENRY W. HOUGH, Pres't.

J. S. PIERCE, Sec'y. St. Louis, Jan. 9, 1874. The Chicago Relief and Aid Societ

Office, Room 2, 161 LaSalle-si. The Collector of 117th Park is making a Discount of 5 per cent on all Spe-cial Assessments and Town Tax until further notice. DANIES B. UNCUKY.; Collectors, JAMES H. ELY, ...; Collectors.

INTER-STATE INDUSTRIAL EX-POSITION OF CHICAGO.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this organization will be held at the Exposition Building THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. It is exceedingly desirable that every stockholder be present in person in order that there may be a full expression of opinion on the matter to be submitted.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Secty.

INSURANCE. WILLIAMSBURGH CITY

FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

. STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1974. Cash Capital \$250,000.00
Cash Surplus, after deducting all Unpaid Losses 421,955.82

Oash Assets over Liabilities....\$671,955.82

Before renewing any Policies of Insurance Merchants and Property-Owners will consult their interests by obtaining our rates. Desir-able risks written on as favorable terms as the nature of the risk will permit, without reference to the arbitrary rates of Boards or Clicans.

DAN. M. BOWMAR, Agent, 171 LA SALLE-ST.

J. Q. A. KING, MINER AND SHIPPER OF

Dealers and others will find this a superior COAL, as it will produce more heat for the money than any Coal in the market. Call and see me if you want the best for the least money. STEAM COAL a specialty, which I offer at extraordinary LOW PRICES.

Office: 418 Canal-st.

Mines: Braidwood, Ill. COAL! COAL!

Hard and Soft Coal, of the best quality, well screened, and delivered promptly and in good order in all parts of the city, at mar-ket rates, by J. L. HATHAWAY, Office and Yard, cor, Market & Randolph-sta

PIANOS

PIANOS AT A BARGAIN W. W. KIMBALL,

COMMISSION. NOTICE.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1874. WASHINGTON.

An Interesting Chapter Concerning the Chief-Justiceship.

Cushing's Nomination Withdrawn at His Request.

His Letter to the President Defining His Political Views.

The Letter to Jeff Davis that Caused the Trouble.

New Names Talked Of in Connection with the Position.

Speech of Senator Schurz on the Specie-Payment Question.

He Considers Immediate Resumption the Best Course to Pursue.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BEN BUTLER'S MEED OF PRAISE.

man, not from Massachusetts, who happened to be here on private business.

BUTLER UNEOSOMED HIMSELY,
and revealed to his astounded auditor that the President had promised him (Butler) to nominate Cushing to be Chief-Justice. His friend kept the secret till he thought that recent occurrences rendered his silence no longer necessary. A strange part of it all is that, as was mentioned in your dispatches at the time, Grant did, in Cabinet meeting, advise as to his choice for Chief-Justice, expressing his preference for Caleb Cushing, and that the Cabinet dissuaded him, and Williams' name was sent in. More than all is it strange that it was mainly through the arguments of Williams himself, who at the time was uiterly ignorant of the fact that he was the President's second choice, that Grant was persuaded not to nominate Cushing. Sensiors have been comparing notes recently, and the amonging manner in which Butler electioneered for his silent partner is laughingly commented on. To a Republican Senstor he would appeal on behalf of Cushing as a straight-out, unmistakable, and undinching Republican; while to a Democratic Senstor he would urge that certainly a man like Cushing, who was a fair man, and not at all likely to be influenced by party consider the question of the appointment of Chief-Justice. All that is definitely known of the deliberations is that it was decided to first hear from the coming man before nominating him. In accordance with this, it is stated that the

REDUCING ESTIMATES.

their respective inhabitants. The recent amendments of the Constitution, each and all of them as they were in turn adopted, and the legislative acts for their enforcement and for the accomplishing of reconstruction, had my co-operation and adhesion, and I have supported them constantly, if not in political detata, for which my complicatively reserved habits of life afforded neither occasion nor opportunity, yet in legal opinion or in the Courts, and in counsel, or in discussion with the offers of the Computer Manhaut Man

name, apprehensive that his opinions, as expressed in the past, might injuriously affect the character of the Supreme Court in the event of his confirmation as Chief-Justice.

The President called

AN EXPLA CARRET MERTING
to-day, which continued for nearly two hours, during which the subject of the Chief-Justiceship was considered. A short time become the President's Private Secretary started for the Capitol.

A LONG LETTER FROM CUSHING, through Gen. Butler, was read by the President, in which the writer thanks the President for his kindness and partiality in nominating him for the great office of Chief-Justice, and, as if in contradiction of numerous charges against him from newspapers and other sources, expresses his conviction on the propriety of the several amendendments to the Constitution added clues the late civil war, and, in conclusion, asks that his nomination be withdrawn from the Senate. The President detained the Private Secretary and ADDR TO THE MESSAGE OF WITHDRAWAL

A postacricial sating: that since the message was yesterday written he had received a letter from Mr. Cushing, a copy of which he incloses, deeming it an act of justice to that gentleman to lay the same before the Senate. As soon as the postacript was written the Private Secretary left the Executive Mansion for the purpose of delivering the message to the Senate. The message is accompanied by Cushing's letter to Jeff Davis, as the grounds on which the nomination is withdrawn, and also the letter of Cushing to President Grant, to which reference is above paste.

THE ORIGINAL LETTER OF CUSHING.

to Davis is in possessession of the War Department, Senator Sargent has a copy of it, which he procured yesterday by virtue of his Senatorial privilege, and which was exhibited by him to the cancus. Efforts to obtain a copy for publication have thus far proved unsuccessful, as the paper is considered in the light of confidential. Nothing has yet been concluded as to the new nomines for Chief-Justice. It is supposed in official quarters that Cus

when the morning nour ass expects to the presiding officer amounced that Mr. Schur; the floor, the other Senators gathered around his morder the better to catch every word. Mr. took up a position immediately beside his colie Mr. Sherman easted himself in front of and fact reaker: Mr. Ogiesby, apparently anxious to some useful knowledge, occupied the chair of S-Ferry, of Connecticut, who was absent, and ren an interested listener during the delivery of speech—his conduct in this respect contribution of the other Illinois Senators LEGGAN'S LESTLESSENES.

WASHINGTON NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION CASES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—There seems to be a complete lock with regard to the West Virginia election cases. The Committee on Elections have labored fathfully for weeks to get a clear idea as to whether one or the other side had any shadow of law to what it. On a supporting the theory of the complete are divided.

NUMBER 145.

GOV. TAYLOR'S MESSAGE.

The Document to Be Read To-Day to the Wisconsin Legislature.

An Admirable Inaugural of a Reform

The Modification of the Temperance Law Recommended.

Improvement of National Water-Courses Urged.

Cheap Transportation by Land Treated

Of at Length. Relief for the Farmers to Be Provided

by State Governments. Congressional Legislation Neither

Constitutional nor Nec-

Madreon, Wia, Jan. 14.

The message of Gov. Taylor, to be delivered this afternoon, is a document of moderate length, very cie arly written, and containing little that will not be approved by the great majority of the people. He he gins by saying: "You have assembled under peculiar circumstances. An

rive the presperity of the country, and second that proposed by the Sonator from Massachusetts (Boutwell), to do nothing but let things remain as now. The return to specie payment must be be preceded by several private expenditures; by prudence in our public and private expenditures; by prudence in our public and private expenditures; by prudence accure of wealth. He thought if the plan of the Senator from Michigan should prevail, it would be good-bye retrenement, good-bye economy, and the inflation prevail. As to that of the gentleman from Massachusetts, he said it was

A DO-NOTHING POLICY,
and the country had aircady seen the ovils of it. The gentleman said he adhered to that policy faithfully while he was Secretary of the Treasury, and his successor had followed the cauntry course. He (Schurz) thought the country

## THE COURTS.

The Tax-Levy for 1873.

Argument at Springfield in the . Walrath Case.

The Validity of the Grab-Law and the State Assessment at Issue.

The Drake and Wilder Blocks Suit Up Again.

A Jury Sympathizes with a Sewing-Girl.

Suit for Dower -- Bankruptcy Items --Bills Filed.

cook county Tax dass. Roby, Esq., of Chicago, argued of Hamilton M. Walrath v. P. M. tor of the South Town of Chicago,

For the effect of a levy for a particular purpose is to subtorize the appropriation of the money to that purpose. When the purpose became illegal the levy for that purpose became vold.

By both Constitutions the levy of a tax for future years beyond the time limited was not permitted, each General Assembly being required to provide for all appropriations to be expended during a period corresponding with its existence.

THE STATUTE HAS BEFN REFEALED

It could not have created a debt of the State, for the Constitution (Art. III., Soc. 37), after authorizing a temporary debt never to exceed \$30,000, denied to the General Assembly power to contract other debts except for war, and required a, vote of the people to enact the law authorizing the debt and to provide a tax to pay the interest.

remain that any principle applicable to every fact, and the appropriation of the State monopy here all the proposition of the State monopy here with the proposition of the State monopy here with the proposition of the State monopy here. Wheneve defines the particle "a "to be only the adhesive "me," and to be save and it, and in nous." The proposition of the state of the save ments of the

I am content to state this instruction, and submit to the Court that there is no conceivable reason why it should not have been given to the

SUPREME COURT OF MICHIGAN Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 14.—The Supreme Court
o-day transacted the following business: 51—Seth N. Clement v. David O. Vocrest, Argued, 54—Isaac Elliott v. August Herz, Argued, 55—The City of Detroit v. Henry Webber et al. Ar-

to Carrie Cameron, Bell Cameron, and Douglass Caeron, minors.

64—Mary A. Mandlebaum v. Joseph Nicholson.
65—William S. Seamen v. William O'Hara.
69—H. Matidia Regers v. Carrier B. Bandall,
67—Mary J. Henry and Isaac Henry v. Edward
Gregory, Township Treasurer of the Township
Howell,
68—Charles Moser v. Myron White et al.
69—Frederick Lambert v. The People.
8—George W. Reed v. Albert M. Drake.

CHICAGO. SUIT ABOUT THE DRAKE AND WILDER BLOCKS. Judge Farwell is engaged in hearing the case of John King, Jr., against Nathaniel P. Wilder, John B. Drake, S. Lockwood Brown, Charles Hitchcock, and the Merchants' Insurance Company of Chicago. The bill of King, which was originally filed Dec. 30, 1870, sets out that he is the owner of one undivided half of lots 13 and 14 in Block 15 of Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, known as the Drake and Wilder Blocks. pany of Chicago. 100 third that he is the owner of one undivided half of lots 13 and 14 in Block 15 of Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, known as the Drake and Wilder Blocks. on the southeast corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue. In June, 1839, he purchased the lots from the Government for \$778, but took the certificate in the name of John Moore, in pursuance of a partial understanding between complainant and one Nathan Richardson, by which they were to share Jointly in lands purchased here, and to have the property put in the hands of some mutual friend. This agreement was subsequently carried out, and Richardson took one-half of said two lots. King being indebted to Richardson, requested Moore to convey the whole title of said lots to him, one-half as his own, and the other half in trust to secure the repayment of the loan, which was done, so that Richardson ostensibly held the title to the whole property. A contract showing the relation of the parties was made, and is now held by King. Moore subsequently obtained a patent from the Government, but it is claimed that he only holds it in trust for Richardson.

King and Moore were in partuership here for several years, with N. P. Wilder as one of their clerks, who thus became intimately acquainted with complainant's affairs. In 1846 the partnership was dissolved, and King subsequently becoming embarrassed, assigned his contract with Richardson to Moore to enable him to borrow \$1,000 thereon, which was obtained. In 1850 Richardson came to Chicago, and extended the time for the payment of King's note indefinitely, and also paid him what he (King) had paid for taxes. Moore also was very lenieut as to the \$1,000 borrowed of him, and never demanded payment or foreclosed complainant's rights in the contract.

King charges that, in 1850, Wilder, taking advantage of his half, of which defendants on the property, and the power of complainant to pay his debt, to sell him (Wilder), on the last day of January, 1851, the title to the two lots for the sum of \$5,500,

Wilder. It will occupy, probably, the remain of the week.

HE WANTS HIS PLUES KEFT FREE.

Ephrism Ingais commenced a suit in the perior Court vesterday against Cedilis B. I monden and her husband, Ambrose, to restribem from stopping up his fines. It appets that in 1869, Ingals bought of John Cright the house and ict No. 34 Throop street. Criton also owned the lot next south and adjoing No. 34. The house sold to Ingals run o several inches on the south lot, the divid line of the two lots being actually in the conof the wall, making it a party-wall. An agreement was made by which Crighton or his saus agreed, when a house was erected on the so lot, to pay one-half of the value of the was that it could be used as a par wall. Crighton subsequently sold to M. Plamendeu, and she, after paying the agreed prinas commenced building. Complainant now leges that the true meaning of the contract withat nothing should be done to his south which would injure his casement or destroy fues or air-passages, necessary to the fires, a therefore asked an injunction to prevent the fondants from proceeding with their work, while alleges seriously injures his premises. It injunction was accordingly granted by Jud Moore, under a bond for \$1,000.

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY IN A NEW PART. A case was tried vesterday before Judge Ga

then asked her to sign a paper, which she did not read, but, supposing it to be a receipt, she signed it, and went on her way rejoicing with her machine. Some time after the Company sent her a copy of the document she had signed, and she then learned for the first time that it was a lease, forcing her to restore the machine at the end of nine months, and calling for the payment of rent, instead of payment of purchase money. She immediately went to the Company and demanded an explanation, but they refused to give it, and some time after they replevined her machine, claiming that she had not paid the rent in full. She proved, however, that she had actually paid \$1 more than was called for by the bargain.

The counsel for defendant attached the lease on the ground that it was obtained by fraud and misrepresentation, and the jurors appear to have coincided in that view of the case, for they were not out five minutes before returning a verdict for the defendant.

DOWER WANTED.

for the defendant.

DOWER WANTED.

Sophie C. Hoyt, of, Milwaukee, filed a petition against Elsie C. West, B. K. Miller, and Thomas Galpin to have her dower set off to her in certain premises. She states that in 1855 her husband, Henry C. West, died seized of the parcel of land on the northeast corner of Adams and Clinton streets, fronting 80 feet on Adams street by 150 feet on Clinton streets. There are some small wood tenenents on the property, rented by various parties, but no permanent improve-

UNITED STATES COURTS.

BANKEUFICY ITEMS.

Sweet, Dempster & Co. filed a petition against P. H. Waldmer, claiming that he had suspended payment of an account due them, amounting to \$652.13, and had also given a judgment note for \$697, on which judgment was entered. The debtor appeared in court and confessed himself bankrupt, and an adjudication was entered and a warrant issued for Feb. 16.

W. J. Shick filed a voluntary petition. His schedule shows his liabilities to be about \$20.

was referred to Register Hibbard.

The proceedings against Thomas Whitfield were ordered to be dismissed absolutely. The same order was made in the case of A. W. Nason. In the matter of Joseph Rosenfeld an order was entered that the proceedings stand dismissed, unless objections are filed in ten days.

The Assignee of Franz Schneider was ordered to sell the bankrupt's stock, at not less than 35 cents on the dollar of the inventory price.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIKE.

Roland H. Smith and William H. Smith began suit for \$2,000 against Amasa E. Swift, N. O. Swift, and W. H. Whittier.

The J. S. Mott Tron Works commenced an action against J. S. Crawford, E. K. Chamberlain, and C. B. Brown to recover \$2,000.

Edwin S. Stewart, began suit in attachment against James. H. Thorpe to recover \$2,000 worth of sash, doors, and blinds.

Henry S. Austin began suit for \$2,000 against Thomas P. Stone.

James Baxter began a suit in debt against W. J. Ralph and Francis Ryan, laying damages at \$1,200.

The Marshall & Coldwater Railroad Company commenced shit in attachment against Martin V. Wagner, to recover \$3,000 subscription to the stock of the Company.

CIRCUIT COURT TIEMS.

John J. Kyle began a suit against Wiftiam A. Bigler for \$2,000. An attachment in aid was issued.

The People of the State of Illinois brough? a suit in ejectment against Michael Shehan, laying damages at \$3,000.

COUNTY COURT.

A grant of administration on the estate of George W. Plumer was granted to Leonette J. Plumer, under a bond for \$3,000.

Katharina Webel's will was proven, and letters granted to Christiana C. P. Webel on her lindividual bond for \$60,600.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sin: I was glad to see your editorial this morning on the bill to regulate jurors' fees, &c., and also that the same will probably be retroactive. I served on one of the juries of 1873, and it happened to be composed almost entirely of laboring men, who were losing their wages every day to attend this court. I well remember the language of those who had come from remote parts of the county, when, after spending two weeks here, they became aware that, besides losing their time, it would take about all they had made for the remainder of the month to pay their hotel-bills here. This is a poor way to provide for hard times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14, 1873. I served on one of the juries of 1873, and it

SMALL-POX IN KENOSHA COUNTY, WIS.

KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 12, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna:

Sir: I see in The Tribune of to-day a dispatch from Milwaukee stating that the small-pox had appeared in Kenosha County, and that there had been several deaths. Only one death has occurred as yet, and that was a woman who came from Chicago to Bristol with the disease. Some three weeks since, a family of three, reported to have escaped from the Pest-House in Chicago, passed through Kenosha to the Town of Brighton, in this county, in consequence of which several cases are reported in the country towns. There are some six or eight cases in the city of the varioloid from small-pox, but all are doing well.

T.

—It is reported that Mrs. Laura Fair is again merried. If the report be true, it is a little strange that her new husband hasn't advertised through the newspapers that he won't be responsible for any debts she may contract with retail dealers in pistols and powder.—Louisville Courier-Louisville

Second Meeting of the Association tion.

Report of the Transportation Commit tee---Discrimination Against Piour.

Organ ?

MORNING SESSION.

The second general Convention of the Ameri-m Millers' Association, was held in the Mo-Cormick Hall yesterday. The Convention was presided over by Jacob Barnes, of Grand Rapids, Mich., President of the Association.

There were, at the time of meeting, only about

thirty members of the Association present. They were called to order by the President, who

The report of the Treasurer was presented to the meeting, showing receipts to date amounting to \$550, and expenditures amounting to \$594, Jeaving a balance of cash on hand of \$156.

The report was, on motion, adopted.
The Committee on Publication asked for and obtained an extension of time to present their report.

weight.

No possible advantage can be taken in this respect, even if we desired to, whereas it is notorious that shippers of grain in bulk, overland or by water put in an excess over the amount billed of from 1,000 to 5,000 pounds in each car-load.

This practice is claimed to be 'justifiable, for the reason that it is alleged railroad companies will not be responsible for leakages, damages, or waste of any sort, and this is done to cover any possible shrinkage or injury that may occur in transit.

We deen it but just and equitable that all should pay a uniform and reasonable rate; put we do feel in this matter that, if any proference is aboven at all, it

The question of "Purifying Middlings" we pronounced in order by the President.

Mr. Sister, of Hanchester, O., produced small sack of purified middlings, which we subjected to critical tests by the member of the Convention. They shook the floo over the table, patted it with iven paper-cutters, made little puddings of in the paims of their hands, ate thereof, an unanimously expressed the opinion that it was "pretty clean middlings." Then Mr. Slater produced the "Slater Boiting-Reel," with which the purification of the sacks of middlings had bee accomplished. Among its many vanuted qualities was the very important one that it was the accomplished. Among its many vaun ties was the very important one that it only "bug-proof" reel in use, a state effect of which will be to cause cleanly

The results as many training of the That of these are the in the same of the control of the cont

meeting adjourned to reassemble of the Pacific Hotel at 9 o'clock this

His Case Called Up Yesterday.

DAVID A. GAGE.

His Counsel Had Not Fully Considered the Indictments.

And It Was Postponed till Friday

Week.

which I notified the counsel of Mr. Gage that he should appear and plead.

Mr. Dexter—I would say to your Honor that we would like a little time to look into the

THE BRIDE

Annual Meeting of

Report of the Superi ceipts and Ex over-Crowded Condition

--- Vagrants, Paup Insane. Report of the Physicia

Inspection of the Pris

of Mesers. Louis Wahl, John C. Hammond, and the Conmmond, and the C

of at least 5,000, at \$3 per by the state of th

time go into the publishing busi-force the Associations' pledging to the American Miller, and the that paper into a weedly as soon d that such a change could be lear of failure. He would more tailon pledge their support to the er, of Ottawa, Ill., but soon to be deago, without, however, making

Hotel at 9 o'clock this AVID A. GAGE.

Called Up Yesterday.

Had Not Fully Considered the Indictments.

as Postponed till Friday Week.

Afforney called up the Gage care al Court yesterday morning, for the earing what the attorneys had to earing what the attorneys had to ference to the indictments. The man about half full of people. Mr. present, but Mr. Swott and Mr. is counsel, were. After disposing it cases, the Court (Judge Rogers) else, Mr. Reed?

Attorney—This is the morning on ed the counsel of Mr. Gage that he rand plead.

they were filed I have busy, and have really to examine them, and sters are set which will occupy

ons about these indictments, ble had occurred to me in reI would also state that we as motion to que at these inn looking into them, we think mashed. We do not propose a because the Court can what we want is sim-

simply became the Court can herefore, what we want is simonable time to quash, or what course to pursue. I do not want to stipme to pursue. I do not want to stipme will not make any formal objections timent; Joint I will say I do not know would like at least ten days to expend to the second of t

—If we made a motion to quash, we quired to argue it. There are some tions to argue, not as to the form of ents, but as to a matter of substance.

—I would not like to hasten the but desire to give time to investigate

but desire to give time to investigate

t. That is all we want.

tr. I very well see the questions it arise on a motion to quash—not mical, not merely upon the form of mint. That might require time for and time for argument. I do not the reference to these indictments, because the newspapers, and I had no they were printed very correctly.

ter. I would say in conformity with that said that for my part I have a wail myself of any technical questions which the State's Attorney and.

ter. It has occurred to me from one was hasty,—the only one I have been the papers—that there are serious reing to the substance of the matter; axist, I think brother Swett and mynelide to take them up, and if, we be the way all give you eight days, gen-

e's Attorney—It is barely possible I to go to Springheld to at Rafferty case. I have not the Attorney-General whether to the Attorney-General whether to court has decided it has jurisdict; but I am liable to hear, and I there and make an oral argumentou say to next Tuesday? It—I want to be in Philadelphis next Say Friday.

at a day.

rt—I will set it for Friday, January
ill accommodate you both.

rt then adjourned. New British Peers.

Ceers of Great Britain are the lab
General, the Hon. William Monsell
r the title of Lord Emiy of Tervoe
r of Limerick; the present Lor

THE BRIDEWELL. anual Meeting of the Board of Inspectors. Report of the Superintendent-Receipts and Expenses. over-frowded Condition of the Prison --- Vagrants, Paupers, and

Inspection of the Prison---Its Satisfac-

Total.

Paid fine to City Comptroller......
Paid fine at House of Correction...
Released by Mayor of City......
Pardoned by Governor of State....

HOW MANY TIMES IMP Claimed to be on first commitment admitted to have been previously Claim to be ms

At non-Productive Industries

Engineer's department, males. 1,495
Yard and barn, males. 1,432
Prison hall work, males 4,056
Prison hall work, females 2,704
Sewing room, females 6,4503
Laundry, females 2,212
Dining and officers' rooms and house,
females 1,082

Invalids and nurses 18,066

THE CITT PHYSICIAN.

The report of the City Physician, Dr. John
Gueria was submitted and read, as follows:

In making my annual report as physician, in regard to the House of Correction, I am gratified to be able to state that the sanitary condition of the institution has been remarkably excellent during the year ending Dec. 31, 1873.

set to and their own companions and pass their time in their own way, instead of being watched and cared for, or kept at school or at some respectable employment, it is not singuiar that our number of this class of youthful offenders is so swollen as it is. The disposition on the part of manufacturers to employ only skilled labor, and the distincination of mechanics to mecourage the working of apprentices, have a tendency, also, toward keeping in idleness the youth of our city, of all nationalities. There would be much less juvenile depravity and crime if employment for our youth could be found and enforced.

It has been the endeavor of your Superintendent to tap the exponses of the department at the lowest point consistent with its interests, and to hecomplish a much with the facilities afforded him as possible. Theseever he has flad insufficient employment at productive industries to keep his labor employed, he has swoted his attention to the improvement of the building and grounds of the institution.

The facilities which we now have for brick-making will materially reduce the cost of construction, and though the City Board of Public Westra give us market in the sale of sever-brick, to the extent of our facilities for their manufacture, no better use can be made if our surplus brick than in the construction of all backed improvements.

OUR MALE FRIRON IS OVERGROWDED, has been remarkably excellent during the year enuing Dec. 31, 1873.

No epidemic has prevailed, and, notwithstanding that 1,756 cases of small-pox occurred in the city, only one case, which was promptly removed to the Small-Pox Hospital, occurred in the prison.

At the time of the cholers, which prevailed to no great extent in our city last summer, there were a few cases of cholers morbus and very many cases of an aggravated form of diarrhes in this institution, but, under my treatment, assisted by a well regulated and wholesome diet, they all recovered. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was \$11 ½, and the average number of persons for whom I prescribed at each official visit was about thirty, which is a little less than 6 per cent of all the Immates. The diseases most prevalent during the summer season were

benefits any annoyance.

Defing the year we have sent many wanderers to those. And the lady managers of the Erring man, Home have taken from us many female prince by their repeated error.

Hanks to the many generous citizens who have have become father by their repeated error.

Hanks to the many generous citizens who have made reading matter to our prisoners during the May the number of contributors be increased, that therefore the prior reward by the thanks to the recipients of their favors.

It HALLY US THE FRISONERS HAS BEEN GOOD.

mt, balance due Jan. 1,

as such until a brick wall, shall be built around it, sufficient to prevent ingress or egress, and that the Board of Public Works be ungustiy requested to take the necessary steps to secure its erection.

After the adjournment of the Board, the Superintendent led the party on a tour of inspection through the buildings, work-rooms, brick-yard, and outworks, and showed the whole interior arrangements and discipline of the institution. A more thoroughly well-ordered and cleanly place cannot be imagined. The tables, benches, chairs, woodwork, and even the floors, were as clean as the traditional man-of-war, while the walls were covered with bright whitewash, leaving no discolored or unsightly spots in view. It would be no exaggeration to say that there was no place inside the walls where one would have been unwilling to cat a meal, as far as cleanliness was concerned. A room has just been fitted up as a chapel, and it is intended to have devotional exercises every Sunday hereafter. Everything possible for the health and comfort of the inmates has been provided, while thorough discipline is maintained and work done with rapidity and precision. Mr. Felton believes in making the prison a truly reformatory institution, and has introduced many improvements in its arrangements during his management. Noticeable among these are the numbers of house-plants and flowers in the work-shops and elsewhere, which must have a softening and benedicial effect upon the prisoners. Mr. Felton seems to have given complete satisfaction to every one, and the city is fortunate in retaining his services. The Board expressed themselves much pleased with the condition of affairs, and, after a substantial dinner, returned to the city. They went to the extravagance of employing two luxurious lacks at the city's expense, although they were well aware that the prison owned a large four-horse omnibus, making a regular trip at just about the time of their visit.

Probable Reasons Why the Last

The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis Times wrote to that paper two weeks ago, se-verely criticising Justices Scott, McAllister, and Sheldon for their action in granting a supersedeas to Bafferty, saying among other things:

It is also certain that after the third supersedeas was
granted by Judge McAllister, he was offered the lucrative position of counsel to the city of Chicago, by the
officers who had just been elected by the support of
the entire Bafferty class. After the last trial and sentence a ball was given at Bridgeport, the proceeds of
which were, it was publicly stated, to be used to get
Chris Rafferty a new trial. It was stated after the
ball, in several Chicago yapers, that the ball was a success and the proceeds satisfactory, and in dus'time the
fourth supersedeas appeared.

This letter is replied to in the St. Louis Republican by Judge Anthony Thornton, who recently resigned his seat on the Supreme Bench,
and who, after giving a history of the case,
makes the following remarks, which are of interest, since they give semi-official reasons for
the granting of the last supersedeas:

A third supersedas has recently been granted in the
case by Justice Sheldon, Scott, and McAllister, and
they were fully justified in their action. When a
record is presented to a Judge of the Supreme Court,
it is his duty to examine it and buy the execution of
the sentence if there are reasonable grounds to believe
that error exists.

In the last record it appears that the evidence of the

it is its duty to examine it and say the execution of the sentence if there are reasonable grounds to believe that error exists.

In the last record it appears that the evidence of the attempted illegal arrest was admitted; and the inferior Court instructed the jury that malice was implied from the mere fact of killing; and thus the offense was characterized as murder. While as a general principle this is true, yet when asserted, as it is true, without any qualification, the affect of the illigal arrest was wholly disregarded. Besides the appellate court is bound, by the express provision of our statute, to review the evidence, and determine the grade of offense.

our statute, to review the evidence, and determine the grade of oftense.

A more serious error was presented by the affidavits used upon the motion for a new trial. The jury had retired to consider of their verdict for about eight hours, and on the night before Thanksgiving Day the Presiding Judge directed the officer in charge to inform the jury that he would meet them on the next morning at 7 o'clock. The officer communicated the information, and added that the Judge would leave Waukegan on the morning train, and not return until Monday following, and if they (the jury) did not agree by 7 o'clock in the morning. They did agree to a verdict five minutes before 7 o'clock in the morning succeeding the time of the information.

This conduct of the officer was unpardonable and a dereliction of duty; and the Judge had no authority

impartial trial by a jury, according to the course of the common law. A strict administration of the trim inal law is essential, not only for the punishment of the guilty, but to ravel the tangled web, which circumstances off-times wave around the innocent.

CINCINNATL

The Aldermen of That City Are Not Virtuous Above Other Men-How

CINCINIAII, Jan. 14.—It has long been a mystery here how certain members of the Board of Aldermen and City Council, who, according to law, serve without salary, are enabled to live so luxuriously without any visitile means of support. Individuals whose profession is that of ward-bummer, on getting an election to either of these bodies, branch out into profuse expenditure on wages of nothing a year, and no legitimate perquisites. Some of the exmembers of these Boards have become leaky of late, and the result is a few

Boards have become leaky of late, and the result is a few

INTERESTING DISCLOSURES.

The Commercial claims to have accertained that, when the Gase Company which supplies Clincinnati exclusively obtained a renewal of their contract for ten years, the Councilmen were trigized to the extent of \$65,600. When a cortain barren and rugged hill in the outskirts of the city, known as the Roman Nove, was leased perpetually to the city for \$1,500 a year, in order to carry a water-pipe through it, the Councilmen were propriitated to the tune of \$35,000. When the street connection was permitted between the Little Miami Road and the Ohio & Mississippi Raitroad, the Councilmen landed \$30,000. When the Burnet Woods were sold to the city for a park at a price far beyond what could have been obtained from private customers, the Councilmen permitted themselves to be persuaded to accept \$20,000 in a sirictly quiet way.

It so street railway consolidation, with \$20,000 in it for accommodating Councilmen. The annual swag obtained in this way is believed to average over \$80,00, and this is how the ward patriots consent to sacrifice their time without wages in protecting and developing the city.

LOUISVILLE BOARD OF TRADE. LOCKVILLE, Eq. 3sn. 13.—The Louisville Board of trade, which, suspended some weeks since, will be sopened to-morrow under very favorable suspice, to Directors having obtained a large guarantee fund of exclusive privileges of commercial dispatches, it. h is is thought will secure permanent success.

THE MISSING PACIFIC STEAMERS. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The China and Col-both overdue from Hong Kong and Yokobama neither been heard from yet, Weather again at

Pomateminary.

Save Yoan, Jan. 12.—Er-Senster Graham, defing Secretary of the Walkill National Bank, was to sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the All

THE BILL-POSTERS.

Meeting of the Members of the National Association.

Expulsion of Erring Brethren--- Exchange of Views---Patent Medicines.

The National Bill Posters' Association of the United States met in convention yesterday at the Commercial Hotel. Owing to the death of the wife of Mr. Treyser, one of the Chicago THE DELEGATES.

The Convention met pursuant to adjo

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, the following being present: J. Q. A. Chapman, Cincinnati; M. B. Richmond, St. Louis; George W. Billa, Toledo; George M. Leonard, Grand Rapids; Mr. Broadway, Chicago; John Mesa, Cincinnati; O. P. Fairchild, Covington; J. H. Dobbins, Richmond, Ind.; Sam Gladstone, Omaha; M. F. Kaufmann, Feoria; Mark Jenkins, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. B. Smith, Buffalo; J. D. Walker, Detroit.

President Chapman called the meeting to order.

Walker, Detroit.

President Chapman called the meeting to order.

The Finance Committee asked for further time to report, and the request was granted.

Several communications were read, among which was one from a man who found a business rival in an African, and who wanted so know if he could get a monopoly of the business in his town by becoming a member of the business in his town by becoming a member of the business in his town by becoming a member of the business in his town by becoming a member of the country of the country of the country of the desired himself the champion bill-sticker of America, and who wanted a position as foreman or partner.

A delegate suggested that Cowles had better pay his initiation fee and a St. Lonis board-bill before addressing the Association again.

Mr. Jenkins said he was unfortunate enough at one time to be the partner of Cowles, and he found him to be a magnificent dead-beat.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to notify Cowles to pay his debts to the Association or be expalled.

Several bills were read and ordered paid.

On THAL.

The charges preferred against Noyes & Bro., of Newport, Ky., for wilifully covering and destroying bills, were taken up.

The Chair said he had notified Mr. Noyes in person to appear before the Association and answer the charges, and that Mr. Noyes informed him he didn't care a curse. Mr. Noyes had also been informed officially.

Mr. Fairchild, of Covington, Ky., who was injured by the Noyeses, related his experiences, which appeared to have been unusually bitter, considering the generally peaceful nature of the bill-posting business.

The matter was amicably and satisfactorily settled by the summary expusion of the Noyesea. On motion, it was decided to noutly all show agonts through the Mercury and Cipper that the Noyes Frothers were no longer considered as among the honerable bill-posters of North America.

Exchance of Experiences.

America.

EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES.

With regard to what was called the "five-cent system." Mr. Farrchild said he found that it worked pretty well. He made no more money than when he charged \$10 board-rent and a cents a sheet, but it was more satisfactory to the show people.

Mr. Walker announced that he was unalterably opposed to charging hail shows board-rent. Several delegates said they entirely agreed with him, but they favored charging circus companies a good round sum for the use of the boards.

meeting.

Air. Jenkins said some show agents did not like the Bill-Posters' Association. He instanced the case of an agent named Kidder, who, when he saw the bill of the Association in his (Jankins') office, said, "Good morning; that settles it," Mr. Kidder then cursed the President of the Association, and others connected with it. (Groans.) ties it. Mr. Adder then cursed the President or the Association, and others connected with it. [Groans.]

The Chair advised Mr. Jenkins, when he again met Mr. Kidder, to say to him, "Curses is not sinful; small chickens comes home to roost."

Under the head of new business, an invita-tion to attend any or all the theatres was intro-duced and accentral.

duced and accepted.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Walker offered the following an to Sec. 1, Art. 3, of the Constitution: Resolved, That Sec. 1 of Art. 3 of the Constitution be amended to read as follows: "Any employing bill-poster may become a member of this Association by inclosing 35 to the Treasurer, with authority to sign his trams to the Constitution and By-Laws, the same being subject to the approval of two-thirds of the members present at the next meeting.

Monday following, and if they (the jury) did not agree by 7 o'clock in the morning, they would be locked up until Monday morning. They did agree to a verdict five minutes before 7 o'clock in the morning succeeding the time of the information.

This conduct of the officer was unpardonable and a dereliction of duty; and the Judge had no authority thus to communicate to the jury. It is a reasonable conclusion that the verdict was hastened, and caim and uninfluenced deliberation was prevented. Here was manifest error, sufficient to call for the interposition of the Judges.

Rafferty may be guilty, and yet he is entitled to an impartial trial by a jury, according to the course of the commercial Hotel, inviting the Convention to take a drink at the expense of the house, was

ke a drink at the expense of the house, wa resd.
The Chair said they would take a drink when

The Chair said they would that business was over.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An invitation from Bloadway Bros. & Treyser to take a carriage-ride this afternoon was accepted, and thanks returned.

Messrs. Wafter, Richmond, and Smith were appointed a committee to draft resolutions of condolence for the death of the wife of Mr.

Treves.

Mr. Walker offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to inquire into the advisability of establishing an agency in New York, to canvass and make contracts for New York to canvass and make contracts for drug and patent medicione advertising, to be posted by the members of the Association.

The proposition was discussed at great length, and its advantages and disadvantages shown. The resolution was finally adopted, and the following committee was appointed: Mesars. N. D. Broadway, Jenkins, and Bills.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 a. m. to-day.

Home National Bank. At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Director of the Home National Bank, held yesterday, the following officers were elected:

President—Gen. A. L. Chellain, Vice-President—George W. Fu ler.

Assistant-Cashier—O. T. Page,

A Prodigy.

From the Mexico (Mo.) Intelligencer.

There is a little girl, 9 years old, in Pike County, by the name of Sarah J. Citthereo, who is a most remarkable child. Her mother died four mouths ago, and left a family of seven children. Sarah, being the oldest girl in the family, nas been keeping house for her father and taking care of the younger children ever since. She recently made a pair of pants for her father without assistance from any one, and did the job as well as many women could have done it. She has also made a coat for her older brother, besides various other garmetis for the younger children. She is a beautiful child, modest, and unusually quiet in her demeanor. She is a model.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS. \$1.50—THE NURSERY. McVIOKER'S THEATRE.

THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA

THIS THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. IS, at 8.
MIGNON—NILSSON.
ne. CHRISTINE NILSON...as. MIGNO
MIB. OSTAVA TORRIANT. Mis- A. L. CARY.
CAPOUL, NANNEYFI, SCOLARA.
GESTO Chorus and Orchostra.
sign Director and Orchostra.
Sig. MUZI Mile. OSTAVA TORRIANI, Miss A. L. OARY.
CAMPANINI, DEL FURNITE, NANNETTI,
SCOLARA.

SOULARA.

Saturday, Jan. 17 (afternoom) at 2 o'clock, Grand Nilsson Matines—FAUST,
Monday—TROVATORE, Tuesday—AIDA. Wednes-day—LUCIA. Thursday—DON OIOVANNI.
General Admission, St. 00; Reserved Seata, \$1.00 extra.
Bor Seats, \$4.00. Admission Second Balsony, \$1.00; Reserved, 50 cents extra.
Seats can be last to-day at Box Office of Theatre, for any night, from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

McVICKER'S THEATRE-AIDA. PRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 16, 1874. AIDA,

Pronounced by the New York and Philadelphis press and public the greatest triumph in the operatic history of America. The opera will be presented with appro-risks seenery, aglandid costinues and properties (Impo its is-tressly from Europe), a gorgeous mise on seens, tiraud Prehestra. Choras, full Military Band, Balles, and a su-serb cast, including perb cast, including
M'lle Ostava Terriani, Miss A. L. Cary,
Hignor Campanini, Signor Del Paente,
Signor Nametti, Signor Scolara.
Musical Director and Conductor. . . . . . Sig. E. MUZIO
Seats for the performance may now be secured at the

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL., Friday, Saturday Matinana Cora Mowatt's beautiful society play To conclude with the laughable farce,
A REGULAR FIX. Monday, Jan. B.—Benefit of Mr. C. B. BIS HREE GLORIOUS FARCES. Tuesday.—FALSE SHAME.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE, Arlington Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK! Of the truly dinary and sensation Trick Paulonime of

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"Pretty Little Minnie." by the author, Bobby Noomb. Pionie Skirmishers. Ballad, C. S. Fredrick
Mast. Geo. Davemport in his special ics.

"Flevery Evening and Saturday Matineo.

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AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY! FOX & DENIER'S HUMPTY DUMPTY. Priday—BENEFIT OF TONY DENIER. Saturday Matines—Last Humpiy Dumpy Matines. Monday next—SAM SHAPLEY, SHERIDAN LACK'S GREAT COMBINATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MR. JOHN DILLON BLOW FOR BLOW.

BENEFIT OF JOHN DILLON MUSIC HALL.

Author of "The Woman in White," "The New Magnies," &c., will read in Music Hall on FRIDAY Jan an original story, entitled "THE DRAM WOMAY WYFERY". Tickers, with reserved seas, for and according to location. Admission, 50c. For sale Cobb's Library, 3 Mount of the State of the St

CENTRAL HALL, MATINER, THURSDAY, 2 P. M.
Frank Mac Evoy's New Hiberaton & Irish Comedy Company. Admission, 50 cts. Children, 25 cts. Matines Thursday and Saturday, 2 p. m. Matines prices—Adults, 25 cts. Children, 10 cts.

DRY GOODS.

\$100,000 Stock of WINTER DRY GOODS to be closed out at EX-TRAORDINARY BAR-

GAINS.

500 pieces fine Black Mohair Alpacas at 37 c. 50c, and 75c; reduced from 50c, 75c, and \$1. Guinet Black Bilks at \$1.25 and \$2, reduced from \$2 and \$2.50. Hed Cashmere for \$1 and \$1.35, reduced from \$1.50 and \$2.50 pieces Dress Goods reduced to 20, 22, and 25c; thesa goods cost us 25c to 37 c. Black Guipure Lace at \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50, reduced from \$1.50, \$2, and \$2.50. Shawis and Cloaks reduced just one-half. Ladies Underwear at 75c and \$1, reduced from \$1 and \$1.50. Good Gents Underwear for 50c and \$1.—good value at double the money. Waterproof, 75c, \$1, and \$1.25, in new shades, reduced from \$1, 1.50, and \$1.75. ALL GOODS MARKED DOWN JUST ONE-HALF.

284 & 286

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. CHICAGO

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE FARMER. MECHANIC

MANUFACTURER.

MERCHANT. BANKER,

PROFESSIONAL MAN AND THE FIRESIDI

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Indeous names.—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement.—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO mands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MAN-IFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTI-MENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organiza tions are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the preceder of prefigate and disthe proceeds of profligate and dis-honest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these wornout and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and about he hashibited. should be prohibited.

money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corpo-rations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation.
It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views.
In its news department it is second
to no paper in the United States.
The Weekly Edition contains a carefully repeared support of the news fully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these depart-ments. Its market reports are un-surpassed, embracing all the infor-mation which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general makeup, is unsurpassed by any paper in

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the fol-lowing rates, payable in advance: WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE. unday Edition, one year............ TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

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IF Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after they are formed.

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ALFIGED LAGERGREN, Agent. RAILROAD TIME TABLE

opos, fool of Lake st., and foot of Twenty-seco Ticket after, IT Clark st., southeast corner of Band and Th Canal-el., corner of Badison.

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port, Van Buren-et., foot of Lafalle-tl. Pietes oftenortheset corner Carls and Bandelph ste., and sentenorter Canal and Madison-ste.

Insane.

connet of the Physician---Leasing Female Labor.

tory Condition. the Board of Bridewell Inspectors, consisting of Mesers. Louis Wahl, John C. Haines, and G. Hammond, and the Council Committee on C. Hammond, and the Council Committee on Bridewell,—Alda White, Jonas, Spaulding, and T. H. Balley,—visited the prison buildings yester-tay for the purpose of inspection. On their ar-nral the Board of Inspectors held a regular

for 1873. The following is a full abstract;

Is shows that the number in prison during the year enling Dec. 31, 1872, was 5,636, and their average imprisonment was 22½ days to each prisoner. The number received during the year ending Bec. 31, 1873, was 2,636, and their average imprisonment was nearly 20 days. Of the number of sommitments, 129 only were for definite periods of times. Of those who were committed upon executions, 2,450 were for amounts not exceeding 11.50. As each dollar imposed as a fine represents an imprisonment of two days, if served, it will be restly seen that, for industrial purposes, the above sumber of prisoners can have been of but little worth. Of those received under executions of amounts from 50 to 5100 each, very many yers released by appeal, and others by payment of this more due upon their executions, or otherwise, prior to the expiration of the supposed duration of their sentence.

This is the City Prison of a very popular commercial santer, and is the asylunc of a large number of 1000-800 sech, very many generations, or otherwise, prior to the expiration of their sentence. eng, and received the annual report of

This now used by them for our male immate. This will give us hardly room for our present numbers, as only classification of prisoners which it is possible as make, with our present room, is by the division of as sees, and by the selection of the companions in the sees, and by the selection of the companions in the cities when we have to place together. A other from our the preservation of the billing taken from our immates when they enter the thou, and our mais prison is without adequate thing facilities.

UNLIKE A CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

call see prisoners.

Should your Honorable Board direct that the above so before, and the Honorable Common Council propriate moneys for the purpose, very much of the set will be furnished from among the immates. Trayenrily persons are arrested for criminal arts, as a tried for violation of city ordinances only, are tried for violation of city ordinances only, are tried for violation of city ordinances only, a policy is objectionable. If a crime has been commed, the guilty person should certainly be consided it and punished as the law requires; but the mass should not be so modified as to free the guilty from the consequences of his crime. An assume that a consequence of the crime. An assume that the consequences of his crime. An assume that the consequences of his crime. An assume that the consequences of his crime, an action of the consequences of his crime. An assume that the consequences of his crime, an action of the consequences of his crime. An assume that the consequences of his crime, an action of the consequence of his crime, and the consequences of his crime. An assume that the consequences of his crime, an action of the consequences of his crime. An assume that the consequences of his crime, an action of the consequences of his crime. An assume that the consequences of his crime, and a consequence of his crime, and the consequences of his crime has been compared to the consequences.

following statement shows the cash received the year ending Doc. 31 and paid to the City Documents

means, but I am happy to say that, aided by the uncessing co-operation of the prison officials, my treatment of those thus afflicted was, in every instance, successful.

There were but three deaths during the year, and, of these, one resulted from inflammation of the brain, one from pneumonia, and the third died from general dentity resulting from previous habits of dissipation. I would state here that two of these deaths took place within a few days after the parties had been committed to the prison, and that their deaths were caused by diseases which had been contracted and become fatal before being sent to the House of Correction.

\*\*REFORMS SUGGESTED.\*\*

In concluding this report, I beg leave to say that there is confisionable room for reformation in regard to the manner in which persons arrested and brought before the Police Courts of the city are committed to this institution. My own observation has led me to the conclusion that a great many persons committed as criminals are rather objects of mercy than of punishment, and I think it would be found, upon proper investigation, that the Poor-House, the Hospital, or the Insane asylum would be a fifter place than a felon's cell for numbers of those sent here from the Police Courts. It is repugnant to every idea of humanity that powerty and insanity should be placed on a level with crime and punished with it, and, therefore, it seems to me that some means should be adopted whereby the young could be saved from the rumous effects of courted with confirmed vice, and the poor and the insane from the punishment that belongs to crime.

Discorsino the Previous.

On the conclusion of the reading of the report, the Board and Committee proceeded to discuss the appointment of City Physician in connection with his duties in this institution. Aid. Spaulding asked Supt. Felton whether Dr. Guerin had been attentive in his visits to the Bridwell. Supt. Felton whether Dr. Guerin had been attentive in his visits to the Bridwell. Supt. Felton stated that the Doctor had always b

prison dumings, interests of the prison, was ordered by the Bloard.

The Superintendent was authorized to purchase 500 yards of prison cloth for the prisoners' clothing.

OFFER FOR FEMALE LABOR.

A proposition from Mr. A. G. Garfield was presented, offering to employ the whole force of females in manufacturing a number of smail articles, for which labor he offered to pay at the rate of 15% cents per day per head. Atter discussing the proposition, the following was adopted:

Respect, That the proposition of Mr. A. G. Garfield for the employment of female labor is not satisfactory, and that the Superintendent be authorized to prepare

RAFFERTY.

Supersedeas Was Granted.

Defense of the Action of the Judges by Ex-Justice Thornton,

They Manage to Fare Sumptuously on Nothing a Xenr.

Special Dissatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 14.—It has long been a myster;

DETROIT. Inauguration of the New City Government—A Prison-Location Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 14.—The new City Government was duly installed to-night. Ald William H. Langley was elested President of the Common Council, with Ald. W. H. Baxter as President pro tem. Mayor Moffatt read his annual message in person, and transmitted to the Council also his nominations of members of the new Board of Public Works, as follows: Messrs, Alexander Chapoton, Harvey King, and Nicol Mitchell. They were laid on the table for future action.

Gov. Bagley has appointed as the State Commission to locate the new intermediate prison, Messrs. Hampton Rice, of Iquis; C. T. Hills, of Muskagon, and J. M. Smith, of Wayne.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Fribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 13.—Miss Lettle Mason, of Normal, leaves next week for a mission in India. farewell meeting will be held in the Methodist church in Normal next Sunday. Miss Mason is a graduate of the Normal School. She is an accomplished physician, and as a public apeaker is earnest and eloquent

Ex-Senator Gejs Ten Years in the

GAINS.

WEST MADISON-ST.

DR. C. BIGELOW

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Parts of a year at the same rate.
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Daffy, delivered, Sunday excepted, E cente per week.
Daffy, delivered, Sunday included, St cente per week.

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, ner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill. TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AVVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between arborn and State. Engagement of the Strakosol ors-Troups. "Mignon." HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, between YERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, be arborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Ken natrels. "Simple Simon." Minstrelsy and con CENTRAL HALL—Corner Wabash avenue and Twen
y-second street. Frank MacEvoy's "New Hibernicon."

## The Chicago Tribune,

Thursday Morning, January 15, 1874.

The Wisconsin Legislature convened yester lives in the vote for officers to have majority of one. In the House the Reforme elected Gabriel Bonck Speaker by a vote of 58 to 38. The Governor's message will be sent to

A large number of men engaged in work con nected with coal mining and transportation were discharged yesterday by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad which shows no intention hating the coal miners by maintaining wages at the present rate. Over 10,000 men are now out of employment in the coal regions, with no prospect of getting work till spring.

After a vigorous debate, the Rep at Springfield have passed a resolution ice true ing the Judiciary Committee to report waeth the schedules prepared by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners needed to be enacted by the Legislature to become law. The vote od 75 to 45. The opposition to the resolution arose from a feeling that it was " a backnam at the law," as the Judiciary Committee were believed to be unfavorable to it.

me yesterday in a consideration of the Naval ion bill. The discussion ranged from Appropriation bill. 'The discussion ranged from Mr. Beck's reiterated charge that the Government had spent part of the naval appropriation for political purposes to the conundrum whether New York City was at the mercy of for eign iron-clads. After the discussion had taken such fearful and wonderful complications, Mr. Hale, not knowing what would come next, moved an adjournment, which was had.

lutions urging Congress to render great centres of Western trade like Chicago as accessible to ocean tonnage as New York or Boston. They reiterate the doctrine that railways should be subject to National and State regulation, and call upon Congress to provide for cheap transportation between the States. The Executive ittee of the Association state that ther are 131 auxiliary societies in the State, independent of the Granges, which number 1,000.

The Millers' National Association are holding their third annual meeting in this city Yesterday the Committee on Transportation presented their report. They recommend rail roads to give precedence in transportation to class of freight than grain in bulk, and strongly urge the companies to keep their freight-rates steady and uniform. The question of publishing a National Millers' Journal was cheaply settled by giving the sanction of the Association to the American Miller, which is already in ex-

missioners have sent the State Legislature a nent of their expenses from 31st December, 1872, to 31st December, 1873. They have expended \$2,705.64 for lawyers' fees, clerkhire, and the like, \$3,618.48 for incidental expenses, and \$5,000 has been paid out of the State Treasury for their printing. Their salaries come from the same source, and are not included in the above figures. A resolution has been almost unanimously passed by the House instructing the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to report on the advisability of abolishing the Board.

Our sapient Board of Equalization has de-rived Bockford of a valuable manufactory. ome St. Louis capitalists, who wished to inves their money to better advantage than they could at home, had nearly completed the contracts for began its wild eareer. The St. Louis learned that they would be taxed on the value of their manufactory, and then on the tock which they had paid up in order to raise the money needed for building. Unable to see why their property should be taxed twice over, they carried their cash across the Mississippi out of the reach of Illinois laws.

in the Senate yesterday in favor of the immediate resumption of specie payments. He opposed the reissue of any part of the \$44,000,000 enerve, and showed that the attempt to revive prosperity by inflating currency was delusive and fatal to legitimate business. The West and South, he said, had never really profited by inflaand would be the greatest gainers by the ple. The present time of general economy and the Senator thinks, is the most opportune that could be found for throwing saide the burden of

as moderately active and 10@15c per bri closing at \$14.30@14.35 cash, and \$14.55@ Pahrunry. Lard was quiet and 15c per

wines were active and steady, at 97% o per gallon active, and 2@21/c lower, closing at \$1.231/ ash, and \$1.25 seller February. Corn was active and 11/4c lower, closing at 59c cash, and 593/4c seller February. Oats were more active and ic lower, closing at 42% cash, and 42%c seller February. Rye was quiet and steady, at 79c for regular No. 2. Barley was dull and steady, at \$1.24@1.26c for No. 3 outside of special ho Live hogs were in moderate demi changed prices, with sales at \$4.50@5.60 for poor to extra. Cattle and sheep were active and

Baltimore, have adopted resolutions disag proving the practice of guarding the collection of customs duties by the demoralizing practice of rewarding informers with moieties, and allowing revenue officers to seize books and papers arbitrarily. There was a debate on the report of the Committee on National Finances, but a vote will not be reached until to-day. The report opposes any further issues of irredeemable aper currency, and declares it to be the duty of the Government to cancel all that have been issued of the forty-four million legal-tender re-serves. Retrenchment is said to be the imper-ative duty of the Government, and some amend-ments of the National Banking law are suggested.

The Gage case was called up before Judge Moore yesterday morning, for argument on the indictments. Mr. Gage's counsel represented to the Court that they had not had time to examine the papers as thoroughly as they desired, owing to other professional engageme the argument was postponed to Friday, Jan. 23. intention of moving to quash the indictments ecause of an technical flaw in form, but de sired time to ascertain whether there are not defects in the substance which demand that they shall take this course in justice to their client, There was an intimation that the State law, under which Mr. Gage was indicted for failing to turn over the money to his successor, does not apply to his case.

In following the agreeable fashion set by Attorney-General Williams, and requesting the President to withdraw his name for the Chief-Justiceship, Caleb Cushing has not, it is to be hoped, simply reopened the way for a third of Any ordinary man would have learned by this time to consult with some trustworthy adviser befor portance, but then, President Grant is not an ordinary man. It is stated, with some show of authority, that among those from whom the President's next choice will be taken are Judge Drummond, of this city; Judge Dillon, of Iows; Judge Dixon, of Wisconsin; and M. R Waite, of Ohio. Like Gen. Winfield Scott in his Presidential aspirations, the Count de Chambord, and a good many other ambitious men, Mr. Cushing has fallen victim to an imprudent letter. In March, 1861, he wrote to Jefferson Davis, then President of the Confederacy, a personal letter recommen ing one Roane to his favorable consideration. In this letter Mr. Cushing referred to the differences between the North and South as having undermined and destroyed the Union. This lette was brought to the notice of President Grant and the Senate day before yesterday, and at once ended any possibility that the former would press the nomination or the latter confirm it. The assurances which Mr. Cushing gives in his letter to the President, that he has never in any way been disloyal to the Government and Contitution of the United States, and that he approves of all the late constitutional amendments, have very little interest now, that there is no danger that their author is to be Chief-Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL RATTROAD LAW There is a bill pending in the House of Representatives at Washington, reported by Mr McCrary, of Iowa, which has for its object the establishment of a Railroad Bureau, to consis of nine Commissioners, one from each judicial circuit, and to be appointed by the President This Board of Commissioners, among other du-ties, are to prepare and publish schedules of rates for the transportation of merchandise and other articles upon any and all railroads carrying freight from within one State to another State; and, in all cases where such railroads connect with one or more other railroads in one or more other States, the whole line shall be treated and held as one continuous road, for which a schedule of rates shall be charged. All railroads are limited to "fair and reasonable" rates : and, ifthe toll or compensation demanded by them shall be greater than that fixed by the schedules prepared by the Commissioners, then such comion, unless the company shall show affirmatively that its rates are "fair and reasonable." So. after all, the question reduces itself down to the issue: Is the rate demanded in each case by the railroad company fair and reasonable? The schedules of rates prepared by the Commissioners

are not and cannot be made conclusive. Against this bill there are three objections 1. That Congress has no power to prescribe the rates of transportation over any railroad, whether wholly in one State or extending over two or more States. 2. That such a power, if it existed, ought never to be exercised, besuse it transfers to a national tribunal an aupority that can only be safely and wisely exereised by the State Governments. 3. That it deprives the States of all the safeguards and rotections which they now can employ against the extortions or misconduct of corporations chartered by such States. It makes these corporations independent of the States that cre-

The power of Congress over this subject will be claimed to be found in the section of the Constitution which says that Congress shall have power "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." Here is a grant of power which is the same in each of these cases ommerce with foreign nations; commerce mong the several States, and commerce with the Indian tribes. Congress has already exerised this power in each of these cases. It has en cted laws "regulating" commerce with foreign ations by providing that all vessels shall be provided with certain means and appliances neces eary for the preservation of passengers and property transported by them. It has "regu-lated" commerce among the States by similar provisions concerning the management of steam-ers and sail-vessels on rivers and lakes, and commercial intercourse with the Indian tribes by prohibiting it in some cases and licensing it in

nay establish the rates and tolls to be cha for transportation. As the power exists in pre-cisely the same terms in each case, it follows that Congress may fix a maximum rate of toll o ation for the transportation of all passengers and of all classes of merchandise noved to and from this country to and from foreign nations. It may prescribe the rate per mile per ton of all freight by ocean steamers of sels from any port in the United States to China, or Japan. If fixing rates of compensation for transportation be a "regulation" of commerce, then Congress has precisely the same power to establish the rates of ocean freights to and from foreign countries that it has to establish the rates of transportation from one State to another. If this power exists, of course

any port in Europe, South America, West Indies, China, or Japan. If fixing rates of compensation Congress can regulate, to the great advantage of the people, the entire cost of ocean freights It is true, foreign vessels might refuse to submit to the "regulation," and American vessels would probably be sold to foreign owners, bu then the extinction of all foreign commerce would be but in keeping with other "regulations" which Congress has enacted. Having disposed of the foreign commerce regulating it out of existence, Congress could

then undertake to regulate the rates of trans-

portation on steamboats, propellers, canalboa

and sail-vessels on the rivers, canals, and lakes of the country. Of course, any regulation mus recognize that transportation by water must be performed for less than is allowed for transportation by rail. There can be no argument in favor of the power of Congress to establish rates of com pensation for transportation on railroads owner by corporations chartered by States that canno be equally applied to the establishing of rates for transportation in private vessels to foreign countries, or upon steam vessels and canalboats on the interior rivers, lakes, and canals. It should be borne in mind that while Congress has no powers save those granted to it by the Constitution, the States, in their Legislatures, have all powers not denied them by the National and their own State Constitutions. It this power to fix rates of compensation exists anywhere it exists in the Legislatures of the several States, and it could not be lodged, if it exists at all, in a more appropriate place. It is an essential point governing this whole subject that the transportation company is entitled, under all circumstances, to a fair and reasonable compensation. Of this it cannot be deprived by statute, nor by schedule, nor by law, nor by regulation. So that, after all, the inquiry in every case must be whether the charge demanded is a fair and reasonable one. What is fair and reasonable compensation must be deter mined by the circumstances of each case, and of these circumstances Congress cannot hope to act as intelligently nor as justly as can the several Legislatures. This whole scheme of Congressional legislation looks very much as an attempt to transfer the regulation and control of railroad monopolies from the to Congress, where there is less direct respons

fluences which no longer control State Legisla-THE OPTION BILL

bility and greater scope for those external in

statutes, has under consideration a proposition to punish dealing in options, which will seriously interfere with the business of the Board of Frade of this city, and still more seriously inter fere with the farmers in selling their produce reads as follows:

reads as follows:

SEC, 130. Gambing contracts for future delivery of gram, etc. Whoever contracts for the sale of grain, pork in barrels, beef in barrels, stock of any railroad or other company, or gold, for future delivery, except when the seller is the owner or the agent of the owner thereof, and in actual possession of the same, shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000, and confined in the county jail not exceeding one year, and all such contracts shall be considered gambling contracts and void; and all money paid or deposited on the same may be re-covered back, as in other cases of gaming. So far as such a law could be made to preven

wild speculations, "scalping" options and their resultant "corners," it would prove beneficial; but, unfortunately, the law is so sweeping that it includes all options, and thus directly affects at least two-thirds of the business which is transacted on the Board of Trade. And, more than this, it is a suicidal policy, so far as the farmers themselves are concerned. In nine cases out of ten, the country warehouseman or ders his commission agent to sell ahead, because he cannot carry the capital sufficient for a cash business, and thus furnishes a ready and constant market for the farmer. With such a law in operation, it would require an amount of capital to transact business which would simply be unattainable, and the farmers would soon find themselves ruined. The absurdity and impracticability of such a law, however, i best shown by its application to other cases. Or the same principle, the packer could not contract to deliver pork in the fall, because he hasn't got it on hand. A grocer in Chicago could not buy barrel of sugar to arrive, because the seller has no sugar on hand. An opera manager could not contract to give opera, because he has no singers on hand when he makes his contracts. A man could not subscribe for a newspaper for a year, because the publishers havn't got the news they are contracting to deliver. Such a law would put a complete embargo on all business which depends upon agreement or contract, such as grain, provisions, and real estate. If the members of the Legislature think they are subserving the interests of the farmers by passing such a law, they will probably find out their mistake when two-thirds of the busi ness of the Board of Trade is cut off, and the middle-man has to close his warehouse, because neither can command the immense capital which would be required for immediate transacti

We have just seen a circular, issued by Mr. Joseph Ledlie, the County Surgeyor of Sangaof the State to meet in convention at Springfield to-day, to propose and present to the Legis-lature amendments to existing laws affecting

In this circular Mr. Ledlie sets forth his opin ion and wish " that each county should be required by law to furnish its Surveyor with a full and complete cope of all the field-notes, maps, plats, etc., of the covernment surveys in their respective counties, also office-room, fuel, stationery, etc., thereby placing the Surveyors on a level with the county officers in that respect at least, even should they not be able to insure them half so good wages." This is a very reasonable request. Cook and Sangamon Counties, and probably most other counties, when the Surveyor lives at the county-seat, always provide

portance to property-owners that they should be blaced within reach of all Surveyors.

wish to defeat the well-known measure known as the Surveyor's bill, and a dread lest this bill should be a practical abolition of the County Surveyorship. We have examined this which is now pending in the Legislature among the unfinished business of the last session, and we fail to find anything which need disturb any competent County Surveyor. It should be veyor are of a double nature, -public so far relates to the county and its officers but entirely private as to the citizen employ and pay him to dete The County Surveyor is the officer elected to lay out roads, inspect mines, and railroad crossing and do other surveying when officially requ by the county authorities, and with this his pub-lic functions end. When he is hired by A or B to survey a farm or lay out a ditch, he is no more a public officer than the lawyer who draws a will, or the doctor who administers the final pill. But here the law, which leaves other men to their own brain and muscle, steps in with the provision that all subdivisions of land into town lots must be done by the County Surveyor only, thus debarring employers from the benefit competition and of choice of surveyors.

The object of the Surveyor's bill is not to terfere with the County Surveyor in his public functions, but to open the general business of surveying to all comers who have given proper evidence of their ability to do it. This, has already been done for many years in Cook County by the provision for licensed surveyors, who furnish evidence of compe and experience, file a bond of \$2,50 onditioned upon the proper discharge of the futies, and take out a license to practice as County and City Surveyors in Cook County. This system, which was started with the advo cacy of our County Surveyor himself, Mr. Wolcott, has worked so well for the last ten years that we have strong reason to believe that it would be a public benefit to extend it over the whole State. In all counties where the incum bent is not a professionally-educated man, the law should certainly throw no obstacles in the way of well-qualified men whom property-owners wish to employ.

TWO MAYORS IN CONTRAST.

Cobb, of Boston, and Mayor Colvin, of Chicago, in dealing with the labor question, is a signif cant one, so much so, that the latter might study the action of the former with great profit o himself, if he were so disposed. The circum stances in each case were almost precisely similar. The unemployed workingmen of Boston, on Tuesday last, like the same class in Chicago, three or four weeks ago, waited upon the City Government through a regularly-appointed committee, and demanded that the city should purchase land and erect new market-houses onstruct new reservoirs and aqueducts, build City Hall and Court-House, and institute other improvements, which would give labor, for eight hours only a day, to all the unemployed without the intervention of contractors. This was virtually the condition of things here, but at this point the parallel ends, and the policies of the two Mayors in dealing with the vexed ques-

on are as widely apart as the poles. Mayor Cobb met the demand of the workingnen in a dignified but at the same time de isive manner. Without any attempt at evasion or conciliation, he stated the exact facts in the ase in a few plain words, which they could not fail to understand. He informed them at the outset that the city was sufficiently provided with funds to carry on the improvements which they had suggested, but that such a policy would political corporation. Furthermore, the City lovernment was executing a trust, and its powers were defined and limited by statute. The application of these facts is best stated in the Mayor's own words :

Mayor's own words:

We cannot use the public funds except for certain public purposes and in a legitimate way. In my opinion, it would be a very short-sighted policy for the City Government, supposing it had the authority, to undertake to give work at all times to those who happen to be only of work, and cannot readily obtain it elsewhere. You can see, with a little reflection, to what this would lead. The moment we depart from the rule of providing employment only so far as it is required to perform the honest and legitimate business of the Government, we are surrounded by difficulties. This fictitious demand for labor would grow by what it fed on. There would be no limit to such a course when it was once entered upon.

ourse when it was once entered upon.

This is a plain, straight-forward, and manly way of dealing with a sudden issue of this sort, which, in nine cases out of ten, would commend itself to rational men. In this instance, the workingmen made no reply, but left for their nomes, after thanking the Mayor, and went about their business, evidently convinced that

their interests would not suffer in the hands of a man who had the courage and firmness to division at pleasure, and each of which may stand up and tell them the truth without reser- grant any form of relief to which the facts, as vation or equivocation.

As contrasted with this exhibition of official firmness and good sense, the conduct of the ble, or in rem, or may send Mayor of Chicago, under similar circumstances, hows to a very poor advantage. Infirm,of pur pose, vacillating in intentions, and unable or unwilling to grasp the situation, he commenced by temporizing, patting the crowd upon the ties to the suit may have a remedy over, arising knew, or ought to have known, he brought by the consignor of merchandise against could not carry out. At his first in the consignee for goods sold, and lost or burned terview with the committee of the work- in the hands of the carrier on their way, the conngmen, he lowered himself from the position of Mayor of the whole people of the city to that of a mere political partisan. He only to him, and the carrier the insurer, and the insurer, and the demands, his political friends, who had just Court will render one judgment or several, elected him to office, and, in gratitude therefor, as it thinks necessary, to determine the he was ready to accede to anything, and to rights of all. Doubtless it requires good lawhe was ready to accede to anything, and to promise that something should be done for nem, even though he had no power to make ood a promise of any sort. The Mayor of Boson, with the funds at his command, had the mness to tell the workingmen they could not be used except according to law, while the Mayor of Chicago, without a cent he could use for such of all the litigated business of twenty-three mi s purpose, was lavish in suggestion of what he rould do. From that time onward, Mayor Colvin was in the hands of that short-lived young demagogue, Mr. Hoffman, until Mr. Dexter so effectually snuffed out the latter. After Mr. Colvin had found out what he should have known at the outset, -that even if the city had had the funds he had no authority to use them, -he then adopted Mr. Hoffman's

absurd and unlawful proposition that the Belief

Society should turn over its funds to committees

of Aldermen for distribution. This brought the matter into the hands of the Society, the officers

tions which he had mainta to be presumed that, by this t Mr. Colvin has got the dust out chemes for aiding his political friends were irrational as they were impossible. The people of Boston congratulate themselves upon having a prompt, ecnsistent, and emphatic man Mayor. The people of Chicago have only the good sense and judgment of the officers of the Relief Society to thank for saving them from the chaotic confusion which would have resulted had the Mayor of Chicago been allowed to have his own way. As we stated at the beginning, Mayor Colvin may read the remarks of Mayor Cobb with some profit to himself.

NATIONAL CENTENNIAL

The capital required to place the Nati Centennial Exhibition of 1876 upon a certain foundation, and to prevent any possibility loss, or any deficiency in arrangements for wan of means, is \$10,000,000. This was divided into 1,000,000 of theres at \$10 each, and the whole was allotted to the several States according to population. The amount apportioned to Illinois was \$667,000. This is less than the sum con ributed by the people of Philadelphia to relieve sufferers by the Chicago fire. Each subscriber to a share receives interest on his money until January, 1876, and is entitled to a relative proportion of the excess of receipts over expenditures. The City of Chicago is expected to, and undoubtedly will, make an imposing displa in that Exposition. Her own wonderful histor will be a brilliant page in the tennial achievements of the nation. Certainly Chicago can afford to subscrib liberally to the stock of the Exposition because it will be not only a good financial restment, but also a proper appreciation of a great national event, and a fair return by our people for the magnificent contribution to us in our day of want and suffering. The handredth anniversary of the Republic is an event in the world's history. It has attracted special attention in all parts of the earth, and, from all quarters, there will be a grand representation in Philadelphia in 1876. Every nation of Europe will be represented there, and will take a lively interest in the anniversary of the American Empire. The State of Illinois is the fourth State of this Republic; and, of this State, Chicago has a world-wide fame. Certainly we of this State and of this city have a special interest in the Centennial Exposition of 1876. The shares of stock are but \$10 each. If properly understood, this city could take \$500,000 worth of the stock, and it would be money well invested, even if not a dollar was ever returned.

LAW-REPORM. 1

Since our recent article on "The Commercial Advantages of Law-Reform," particularly in the matter of the process by which suits are begun we have received the American Law-Review for January, containing an article on "The St preme Court of Judicature Act of 1873," recently dopted in England. This act, the most com nsive ever enacted anywhere in the inter ests of Law-Reform, goes into full operation in November of the present year. The germs of such an enactment were, doubtless, laid in the effective agitation begun by Lord Brougham half a century ago. In 1869 a Royal Commis sion, selected by Mr. Gladstone's Government and composed of the most eminent lawyers and Judges of Great Britain, including members of all the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of England, reported that the double system of udicature in which common-law remedie should be administered in certain courts, as the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, and refused others, as Chapcery and Admiralty, and vice versa, was productive of needless confusion and injustice, which evil could best be surone court, whose Judges should each, upor proper occasion, exercise any jurisdiction hereofore confided to the others. Three year afterward, Lord Chancellor Hatherley introduced a bill having this object in view, which was opposed and withdrawn. The present Chancellor, Lord Selborne, took office under a pledge to pro pose such a measure, which, after a full but nearly harmonious discussion by the Parliament, Bench. Bar, and Press of England, has been adopted and is now the law.

It makes the consolidated Supreme Court of

Judicature to consist of five divisions, to which are assigned the names and the Judges formerly constituting the District Courts. There is a Common Pleas division, a King's Bench division, an Exchequer division, a Chancery division, and a fifth division having cognizance of divorce and matrimonial causes, probate of wills and admiralty cases, in all of which there have heretofore been certain modes of practice borrowed from the civil or Roman law. The entire Court will consist of twenty-one Judges, each of which may sit in his own or any other they arise upon the trial, may entitle the litigant parties, whether legal, equita case into that division of the Court whose Judges may be most familiar with the class of cases to which it belongs, or may summon before him any third parties against whom either of the parout of the same facts. Thus, if a suit b signor may summon the consignee, and the latter may summon the carrier who is responsible yers to administer justice under so liberal reg-ulations, but this general system is devised by the very Judges who are to administer it. Th fact that the twenty-five Judges of the Superior Courts of law-Equity, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty-in England have disposed annually lions of people, except the petty causes, sufficiently proves that they know what they are about. In America, the cases in Courts of Record of a like population require the services of Judges who would number by hundreds.

Of course, all distinction between forms of actions is abolished. The Court is to prescribe by rule the form of the summons, so that whether it is to lasne from the Court or the commercial intercourse with the Indian tribes by probabiling it in some cases and licensing it in others. These regulations have been of the most searching character. It is now proposed when the provide itself, through either its Survey of the Boutest and remanded to his law studies, which were commercial intercourse with the Indian tribes by veyor lives at the county-seat, always provide for office expenses; and certainly every county of which showed themselves competent to deal "terms" and variations is abolished, and all with it. Mr. Hoffman was equalched at the county-seat, always provide for office expenses; and certainly every county of which showed themselves competent to deal "terms" and variations is abolished, and all with it. Mr. Hoffman was equalched at the county-seat, always provide for office expenses; and certainly every county out to provide itself, through either its Survey with it. Mr. Hoffman was equalched at the county-seat, always provide for office expenses; and certainly every county out to be plaintiff in waiting for a county-seat, always provide themselves competent to deal with the distinction between of which showed themselves competent to deal with the distinction between of which showed themselves competent to deal with the county-seat, always provide for office expenses; and certainly every county of which showed themselves competent to deal "terms" and variations is abolished, and all contains the county of the plainties of the plainties of the county of the plainties of the county of the plainties of the county of the county of the county of the plainties of the county of the coun

to show cause why judgment should not im-mediately be entered against him, which he must do by affidavit, showing an apparent de-fense. If the parties plead, they are to print, file, and serve on the opposite party copies of their pleas. Of course, the only rule of pleading preserved is, that the party shall state concisely the facts constituting his cause of action or defense. Four modes of trial are provided viz.: Before one or more Judges, before a Judge and Assessors, before a Judge and jury, or before a Referee, preserving the right of either party to a jury, if he demands it. Ap peals to the Court of Appeal are to be bron summarily by a mere notice of rehearing, thus abolishing write of error and bills of exceptions, but no appeal stays proceedings, except the equitable ground for enjoining a party from suing shall constitute a good defense to him if sued. In all conflicts between the rules of law and equity, that of equity shall be applied. Costs shall be taxed in the discretion of the Court, but it is assumed that the discretion will be reduced to uniform and pre-announced rules and will aim to compensate the successful party in proper cases out of the pocket of the wrong-

doer for the cost of the litigation. The American Law-Review ably urges the at tention of the Bench and Bar of Massachneotts to the provisions of this important act, especial ly in its removal of the "constitutional right to unjust delays," which has been heretofore supposed to be the inalienable right of a defendant, but which is, in fact, an obstruction to business, and an injury to the general interests of the community. From its argument in this regard it is manifest that the inconveniences attendant upon a bungling adaptation of the ancient English system of "process" and "terms" in Illinois are fully shared in Massachu

A very interesting suit has just been brought in the Circuit Court for the District of West Virginia, by the Attorney-General of the United States, to compel the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to vacate the Government property at Harper's Ferry, which it is now occupying with its shops and tracks. The bill alleges that the Research West eartherized by least that the Secretary of War, as authorized by law, sold the property in November, 1869, to Francis C. Adams, for \$128,600. Default in payment of the notes having the made, a decree was obtained to resell the property to satisfy the vendor's lien. It is now claimed, however, that if the sale he forced the property will not being the sale be forced the property will not bring enough to satisfy the lien, on account of the cloud upon the property, caused by the occupancy of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. The Company claims its occupancy under a license granted to its President by the Secretary of War in 1838, and also by virtue of a purchase of a part of the property from one Byrnes, who held it by patent from the State of Maryland. It is now

It is gratifying to find out what the Interna-It is gratifying to find out what the Interna-tional really wants. One of its leaders has told Gov. McEnery, of Louisiana, the whole thing. The Confederacy only wanted to be left alone, but the International wants each of its members left alone with "forty acres of good land, food, seeds, tools, cattle, lumber, or tents," and a few other things, including money to pay for trans-portation from New York to Louisiana and a modicum of cash in hand. A first mortgage is to be given in return. If the State will aponly the be given in return. If the State will supply the Society with these necessaries, the Society will stock the State with any number of Communists. stock the State with any number of Communists, warranted genuine. The only difficulty is that the State has not the things to give away, and, it the State has not the things to give away, and, if it had, it would be more apt to use them to bribe he International to stay away than to come.

The Chicago Christian Union might take a hint from the co-operative boarding-house managed by the United Workers' Society of New Haven. The establishment is really a boarding-house and restaurant combined. Eighteen young women sional patrons of the restaurant. The average weekly expenses are \$60.32. The enterprise, now but a few months old, is already self-sup porting. There is plenty of room in Chicago for something of this kind.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATION.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATION.

Meeting in Topoks of the Kansas
Association -- Affairs of the State
Agricultural College.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuse.

TOPERA, Kais, Jan. 14.—The second day's session
of the Kansas Co-operative Association was rather
moderately at ended, the sessions of the Legislature
presenting superior attraction. The morning session
was mainly occupied with interesting details of organizations. A discussion as to the propriety of permitting members of the Legislature who are also delegates to participate in the meetings was finally settled
by allowing them to be present in person or by proxy.
Hudson, of the Kansas Farmers' Association, who
was last night elected Secretary, tendered his resignation, and Mr. Bradbent, of Summer County, was elected. A list of committees on the subjects mentioned in
my dispatch of last night was announced. Mr. Christopher, from the committee appointed last spring to
investigate the condition of
THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
read an elaborate and highly intoresting report. The
institution located at Mahattan has long been the subject of contention, the agricultural element maintaining that the curriculum should be of an industrial
rather than a classical character. The report praised
the institution highly, the farm-stock, implements,
etc., being found in the highest degrees of efficiency,
while the zeal and capacity of the Faculty was all that
could be desired. The report, however, criticised the
prescribed course of study as lening familial and unpracticable, and maintained that the purpose of the
college should be not the classical education of farmers' sons, but preparation for more intelligent husbandry by the education of farmers.

It was enconnented
that the Board of Regents should be made to harmonize with this idea, and the Constitution itself reidered worthy the affection and support of the farmer.
The report was ordered to be submitted to the consideration of the Legislature. Prof. Kelsey, Proester
of the Atchison, Topeks &

Kansas Board of Agriculture. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribusa. TOPERA, Kan., Jan. 14.—The State Board of Agri.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS

PUTS.

The Chandler, Pomeroy & Co. Casa Before Judge Blodgett.

Able and Interesting Argur on Both Sides.

The Matter Taken Under Advisemen

ted yesterday before Judge Blodgett tion came up in this way: When Chi eroy & Co. failed, they had, as then sold on the Board for what it would and the difference charged to the first afterward proved up before the Regist allowed them. The Assignee moved to eall such claims. Evidence was taken, cas e came up for argument on such et. The claims amount to about \$400,000, cing some 160 petitioners or claimants.

ABGUMENT FOR THE ASSIGNEE.

Counsel for the Assignee of the bankru against the allowance of the "puts," insthey should not be allowed.

First—Because they are inequitable inconceivable. The amount pand wa \$419,000 (Mr. a cent per bushel), and

distinct ground to set a contract a sither of these circumstances existin accion with gross inadequacy is enough and a court in such sotion. Osgood lin, 2 John. Ch. 24. The next objectic the transaction is void for want of n. The vendors were never bound "put" to deliver a bushel of oats, as became bound, if at all, by any contract out of it, until it was immensely to the become bound, and then entirely at will, and without consent of vendes their own act. Here was a sober, quiet man, who suddenly embarks in so extra a scheme, out of his line of business a outside all his experience; it was scarce certainly not quite fair nor obvarious.

to get differences. It does not stamp the trans-action with the character of reality; for it is consistent with the charge that it was merely colorable, and meant to be broken and wound up by payment of differences. When they made the "put," they made a wager that the price of grain would fall below the price named in the "put," putting 3/2 cent per bushel against that indefinite difference, against a sum, an unknown

v. Blantern, where Lord Chief-Justice said, "The principle upon which count tice must go, is to enforce the perform contracts not injurious to society; and he sheurd to say that a court of justice bound to enforce contracts injurious against public good."

In Grizzwood v. Blane, 11 Com. Ben Court said: That the fact that the train this case assumed the form of a cabout a matter lawful in itself, was mainter lawful in itself, was no lussive as to its real motives, as the shows. That was the form which the St Bubble took in England, the Tulip spen in Holland, and the Morus Mulmosulis country; and the form served only as covering of the most frightful sysgambling ever known.

money is paid until the per tract by a dolivery. There is not a want of ma arties, nor is this contra-tory the obligation consideration moves from other. Bensleys & Wagner to pay, and paid, sum of money, thus reforming at the sam dler. Pomeroy & Co., agreed to receive the grain a stipulated price. It is true twere bound to receive the were under no obligations :

often require such terms, ar instances of such agreement law." The same Court contract may be optio party and obligatory as The contract is not void. In not appearing on the face Again, there is no statute contract. In Engiand a sat (200. 2, C. 8), made perpetus expressly prohibiting contra another, stocks, property, o the one before the Court; ferred to in the English rep. Jobing Act." In New Yor other of the United States, similar legislation, but none The rule is well settled it make a contract, and reduce sign it, that is the contract cannot be shown, verbally, it

tablish orally, a simultanee to be flegal.

Antuality of obligation is validity of a contract. This class of cases coming wit frauds. An agreement with bind the party who subscribe may be no legal remedy at lother party, by reason of the party did not sign the agrees statute prohibits gaming will other instrument used in games, but it does not appeared. A wager was not a per se. In order to make it sary that it should be effectioned to fillegality, as when quences, was calculated to third parties, or involve matt the common law of England. quences, was calculated to third parties, or involve matter the common law of England, and derent matters were law valid unless founded on a rumnjoral, illegal, or indecent.

These contracts are valid such transactions may be a trade and commerce, and no adepted which will have the trade, because sometimes and for illegitimate purposes.

racie, because sometimes used for illegitimate purpose a privilege, like the sale actual possession, or the acc quantities of a particular of upon a margin, or the controlled of the many forms of actions now justified and and commerce, wisterer it TAKEN CNDES AD The arguments, which o part of two days, were concil der advisement by Judge Ble Messrs. Harding, McCoy ker, Dexter & Smith ap signee, and Mossrs. Goud cock & Dupee, Dent &

AMUSEME

opers of "The Huguenota"
mense andience at the old I
with Virginia Whiting as I
Marquerite, Morenei as U
Raout, Morelli as St. Bris, A and Carl Formes as Marcel has been done but once in it six times, and were it only poor Henry Drayton, (when ike again?) they would hav

dier, Pomeroy & Co. Case fore Judge Blodgett.

Interesting Arguments on Both Sides.

Taken Under Advisement

where Lord Chek-Justice Wilmot principte upon which courts of justice, is to enforce the performance of of injurious to society; and it would be any that a court of justice shall be suffered contracts injurious to and ite good."

Nool v. Blane, 11 Com. Benefit, the That the fact that the trainsaction assumed the form of a contract, tear lawful in itself, was not contract, the first of the most frightful system of or known.

It as already stated, it is not necessary either proposition, as that all wagers common law, or are prohibited by coacerning gaming, in order to idity of this wagering contract. It is it is contract to public policy and eat; because it has an injurious respect to public rights and insepublic good, the public policy, the eat, that they are against those nown most clearly by the fact that sugers—are now regarded as continued of orbidding such wagers, and New York, and elsewhere, where has crept in recognizing wagers as mor law. These statutes are recognizing hence of public policy, which existed before a recognitions of the fact that wagers—are now regarded as continued on the enlightened judgment of manna a tendency injurious to public and Morgan v. Pettit, 3 Scam, 539, lits v. Bliss, 27 III. 320, while the trily and unnecessarily take on the English decisions, the doctrine is cognized that wagers which are deposited that wagers which are deposited

THE OFFILE

No years and Means. Goody & Chandler, Hitcheson & Days, Based & Riccheson Private

In a sixth of the points are a sixty of the color of the relations of the relatio

performed on this account. It has a situreto which is intensely dramatic, and at once appeals to popular sympathy. It has music for every one, fle must be an exacting listener who cannot find something in the first three acts, with their two exquisite areas for the Page, the Piff Paff for Marcel, the taking of the oath, the Ratapian shorus, and the Litany, the Duel Septette, which will suit him. In addition to this, the two tharacters of Racel and Valentine require two continuately those two are in this troups—Campanin and Nilsson.

It is utterly impossible at the late hour at which the opera closed, as it lasted until midnight, to give a detailed criticism of the opera. Item were many defective speats in the performance, owing to the general throat all which has reized upon nearly all the performers. This was specially true in the case of Namesti, who had the role of Marcel, and who had to cut much of his music in consequence. But there was one can where nothing was defective, and that was in the great scene of the fourth act—the grand duet for Campinim and Nilsson. We shall allude to this more in detail hereafter, and have only time now to record it as the greatest triumph which has ever been achieved in Chicago, Nilsson's splendid vocaiization and consummate transite power found a worthy counterpart in lampaning artistic personation. It was a splendid outburst of historionic power faith we have never before seen equalism on the lyric stage, and the summated appeared three times before the curitain. Nilsson is peaces in "The Huguenots" at least. The sadiness was not increase one and to night will without a summated and the summated criticism of "The Huguenots" of the discount mounting, not to the merits of the size or of the acting. There is one feature of its drama which promises something better hom the suthor, and that is the coasional crip its and will be players, who do precisely in this will be sum to Huguenota. The first two acts being implementation of the dislogues. The ploton is drama parties that a

more to a want of manuality beyone, the control of the part of the

Survivors of the Virginius Crew in Destitute Circumstances-Only En-glish Subjects Provided for. Special Dispotate to the Chesage Prisons. New York, Jan. 14.—Several survivors of the crew

power to send home five Cubans, and one Frenchman, also survivors of the crew of the Virginias, who are in this city, and

"UTTRIALY PERSULUSS.

The Frenchman had asked the French Consul to send him home, but that official replied that those who brought him here must take care of him. The Cubans applied for all to the Ouban Lague, but were told that they must shift for themselves. They have been boarding in Greene street until to-day, when, having no money, they were ejected. Parker said they had not had anything during the day. Commissioner Shields told them he had no power in the matter, but would take counsel with the United States District Attorney. He advised them to go to a certain charitable institution for the present, which they did. The United States District Attorney anys that when the crew of the Virginias arrived here they were told they could go ashore or be sent aboard a recruiting slip until the Government could provide means to send them home. They went above, and now, therefore, the Government of ficials as such can do nothing for them. Further says he does not ask till for himself, because he "belongs to England, and she cares for her subjects."

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The walking match between Edward Mullin, of Boston, and A. E. Harding, of this city, was won by the former. The distance was ten miss; the time one hour. 22 minutes, 4½ seconds. Harding was 4 seconds behind.

THE GREELEN ALDUM.

The presentation of an illuminated memorial album to the family of Horsee Greeley, as a gift of the city, will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, as the residence of John F. Clayaland, where Mr. Greeley's daugiters are residing.

THE ALAPHES ASHORE.

The Spanish frigate Arriples went ashore at the foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn, to-day, while leaving the Navy-Yard.

The Araples, which went on the reof in East Elver this morning, has floated, and is now anchored of the Battery.

OUTUNESS, O., Jan. 14.—A meeting of rail manufacturers was hold in this city to-day. The afternoon was spent in discussing masters connected with their usiness. A prominent feature of the discussion was as effect of the panic, and if was unanimously agreed that, in order to successfully prosecute business during the coming year, it will be necessary that it be conducted on a more economical principle, and that a gest reduction must be secured upon all skilled. conducted on a more economical principle, and that a seat reduction must be secured upon all skilled abor. To effect this it was decided to call a meeting a Claveland next Tuesday, when representatives of the different branches of skilled labor are removed. SPRINGFIELD.

The State Legislature Working in a Leisurely Fashion.

Animated Debate in the House on the Railroad Tariff Schedules.

Opinions Concerning the Decatur and Bloomington Conventions.

The Judiciary Committee to Dispel the Prevailing Ignorance.

The Railroad Commission Account for Moneys Received.

The Advisability of Abolishing the Board Entertained by a Large Majority.

Inharmonious Session of the Farmers' Legislative Club.

The Railroad Schedules a Subject of Discussion.

THE BAILBOAD QUESTION.

THE BAILEOAD QUESTION.

Assessed Disputch to The Chicago Prisons.

THE SCHEDULES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—Mr. Stewart, of McLean, effered a resolution in the House, stating that, as there was some doubt whether the railroad schedules should be adopted, the Judiciary Committee report whether further legislative action was necessary. The rules being suspended by 98 to 21, and the resolution brought before the House, Mr. Oberly, of the Special Railroad Committee, defended the law, and urged that it be permitted to stand untouched and unamended until it was fully and finally tested. Nobody found fault with the law but the railroads. The law was indorsed by

THE DECATUR CONVENTION,

a body composed of the class who were to govern the country in the years to come, and that body knew as much probably as the lawyers on the Judiciary Committee of the House or Senate. That law should remain until the courts tested it. The day would come when courts would reflect the sentiment of the people just as well as the Legislature,

Har, of LaSalle, another member of the Special Committee, said there were two conventions of the people receivity held, and they emphatically requested that the law be allowed to stand.

WHO "HOW" THOSE CONVENTIONS?

Mr. Morrison asked thin if he (Hart) did not attend those same conventions, and introduce resolutions indorsing the law.

Hart replied that he was not at Decatur, but was at Bioomington, where he introduced no resolution, but resolutions favoring the law were unaminously passed, He wanted no expression of opinion from the Judiciary. Committee would give an opinion favorable to the law.

speeches were made on water and the motion to inFinally, it was decided to vote on the motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report if the
schedules are valid as rules of credence, without being
enseted by the Legislature. The resolution was
adopted—yeas, 75; nays, 45, as follows:

ZEAS.

Armstrong (Le Hart, Quinn,

adopted—yeas, 75; nays, 45, as follows:

Armstrong (La Hart, Salla),
Bishop (MeHen-Hawes, Bamey, Blace, Bishop (MeHen-Hawes, Bamey, Bloock, Bishop (MeHen-Hawes, Bamey, Bloock, Bishop (MeHen-Hawes, Bamey, Boock, Bishop (MeHen-Hawes, Bernard, Branson, James, Sawyer, Branson, James, Same, Same, Bullard, Leitze, Sherman, Saumway, Colina, Crawford, McAdama, Soule, Crawford, McAdama, Soule, Crawford, McGee, Ballon, McPherran, Shewart (Winne-Dement, McGee, bago), Elevart (Minne-Dement, McGee, Book, Brestor, Middlecoff, Sirestor, Middlecoff, Sirestor, Middlecoff, Sirestor, Middlecoff, Sirestor, Middlecoff, Warner, Moore (Marshall), Thomas, Trocaland, Thornton, Treeman, Mulvan, Washburn, Graham, Oberly, Wayman, Granger, Pelizer, Webster, Grant, Piowman, Westfall, Gridsty, Pollock, Wood, Griffith, Pyatt, Mr. Speaker—15.

Pysit,

In Ewing,

Flanders,

Forth,

Grey,

Hite (St. Clair),

Holies,

Hopkins,

Jackson,

Jackson,

Jackson,

Jones,

Lane (Hancock)

Lane (De Witt)

Loomis,

and \$650.00 for extra clark are.

of the \$30,000 appropriated at the last session, leaving a balance of \$27,504.51.

The incidental expenses of the office amounted to \$3,600.00 appropriate at balance of \$1,501.50, out of the fund of \$5,000 from which it was paid. These figures do not include the salaries of the Commissioners, which come directly out of the Blate Treasury, nor something over \$5,000 for printing the schedules, which is paid with other printing bills. The report was referred to the Committee on Con-

bonds, was read a second time, discharged from the order of reading by sections, and ordered to a third

PARMERS' LEGISLATIVE CLUB.

expecting to take some action on the law, but it seemed to be generally thought there was no necessity for enacting the schedules. He feared they were EXPERIMENTING TOO NUCE.

If the courts decided the eighth section unconstitutional, where would they be, and what would they do? He felt certain the Legislature should have established the achedules by law.

Moffit believed the schedules would be useful to bring the business before the courts. Let the law stand until the courts took the responsibility of pronouncing it unconstitutional. He believed that tomorrow, when the schedules took effect, the law would be as perfect as they could make it.

Castle was willing to vote for whatever seemed to be the judgment of the General Assembly in the main.

Whiting redelivered the speech he made in the Senate Committee Monday evening, and, in addition, vulogized the law, because it compelled the railroads to admit they could not resist it. In some parts of the State, fault was found, but generally the law was popular. The inhabitants of Bureau County, where he came from, asved \$200,000 annually under the law, and the neople of the Slate, saved a million dollars. The time was coming when they would so absolute that courts could not go behind them. If necessary, the Constitution should be amended to allow the delegation of power to Commissioners, as it would be difficult for large bodies to fix raise.

Mr. Granger thought the Senate and House were fully competent to examine schedules, and decide whether they were just and equitable. Then they could make their law. The Legislature were just any three Commissioners. The people clamored for a practical working, railroad law, and he did not agree with those who held the law was popular everywhere. He did not expect the Commissioners were going to overhaul, patch up, and revamp schedules to suit the caprices of railroads. He would not give much for schedules that would be a meaned to the ment.

Mr. Malvane would set his face as a stone against

not give much for schedules that would not last two years,—from one session of the Legislature to the next.

Mr. Mulvane would set his face as a stone against enacting schedules or attempting to establish maximum rates, because he believed they could not do it. Armstrong, of LaSalle

RANKERD FOR A OLLINES OF THE SCHEDULES.

He took the Springfield Journal, and never got but one sheet of a schedule. He could not go home and lay his head comfortably upon his pillow unless he had done his utmost to establish the maximum rates demanded by the Constitution. Had they obeyed the Constitution? Had they established maximum rates? Were they not qualified to do so? Did they not tell the people that when they running for office? [Langher.] On them fell the burden of establishing rates, for the lawyers had opposed the movement all through. The farmers demanded it from the farmers in the Legislature. Let them have maximum rates.

Rice felt, since he came to the Lagislature, they are maximum rates.

Rice felt, since he came to the Lagislature, without a compass, and, after the knocking about he found himself back at the spot where he started. They would it rates. They were bound by oath to do it.

Cassedy inquired if the Commissioners or the Legislature made law. Had the Commissioners a right even to establish a rule of evidance? Could they got inside a court with their schedules? Not much. They friitered away a year waiting for these schedules, and now that they had them they were

The people would be flung out of court on the schedules.

Gordon was convinced that if a case under the law were before a jury chosen from the Club no radiroat could be convicted, fon no two of them were in accord in anything. He could not convict a radiroad if on any jury himself. His county (Morgan) suffered from the law, as it cut off competition to the East by way of Chicago. Jacksonville merchania went to New York to purchase goods, because freights from New York were as low as from Chicago. There must be something wrong with the law, when there was so much difference of opinion as to its working.

Whiting was ready to vote for fixing absolute rates if there were a probability of unanimity among the farmers.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Pribms.

PERS IN COOK COUNTY.

SPRINGFILLD, Ill., Jan. 14.—The bill regulating the fees of officers in Cook County, now before the House Committee on Fees, promises to have a hard road to travel, the Cook County delegation being far from unanimous in its favor. Oleson says that, if necessary, he can prove that some of the clerks rece centage of their subordinates, salaries as a reward for the appointments. This is a species of simony that won't help the bill. Oleson speaks of one case in which a subordinate is compelled to pay \$300 s year out of a salary of \$1,200.

The Fee and Salary Committee have decided to re-port the Cook County Fee bill to the House without recommendation.

OUNTING THE MONEY.

passage of the resolution requesting them to count the State's money, and would not be back until the 28th. They saked an extension of time to make final report until the Treasurer got back. Sherman insisted upon counting the money at once. Why should they wait till they Treasurer got back. Sherman insisted upon counting the money access the property of the property of the grab-law, and had youchers and coupons with him, and they could not be counted. The ceremony of counting was posiponed.

Assessments for it the grab-law, and had youchers and coupons with him, and they could not be counted. The ceremony of counting was posiponed.

Assessments from the grab-law, and had youchers and coupons with him, and they could not be counted. The ceremony of counting was posiponed.

Assessments in cities for municipal purposes. The Senator's district is pecuniarly interested in the grab-law, and this is a flank movement to prevent Gook County from voling for its repeal.

Assessing the produced a bill to amend the life-insurance law so that no company shall contract or enforce provision to limit the time for commencing suits for the amount of policies to less than fave years.

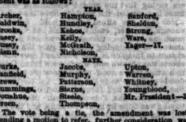
A PAWIS-RHOKEN'S MILL.

Wayman's hill to protect persons pledging property as collateral security, was promoted to a third reading in the House. It refers to pawn brokers; prohibiting them from collecting more than 6 per cent a month, and allows three months to redeem pledges.

ENATE COMMITTEE APPOINTENTEN.

The President of the Senate announced the following committee appointments to fill vacancies:

Mr. Kelly, on Committees on Roads and Bridges, on Contingent Expenses, on Mines and Minding, and on Federal Relations; Mr. Patterson on Committee on Gaology and Science; Mr. Strong on Committee on Barvens, and Mr. Castle on the same Committee on Gaology and Science; Mr. Baldwin on Committee on Expenses on Minesilaneous Subjects, which will communicate with the absence. Mr. Short vacered to the Committee on Minesilaneous Subjects, which will committee on



CASUALTIES.

tween a north and south bound freight-train on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Raironal yesterday, three miles south of Summitville, O., both locomotives and four care being badly wrecked. A brakeman named Frank Frazer had his foot cut off by roiling on the track after striking the ground. The engineer and conductor of the south-bound train are charged with criminal carelessness. When arriving at the meeting point they went to sleep, and instead of waiting until the north-bound train passed, they waited by twenty-five minutes and started. The conductor claims to have been sick and not able to attend to his duty. Killed by a Fall. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 14.—Mr. Daniel Spellman, formerly a resident of this city, met with an accident at home, near Kappa, yesterday, which resulted in instant death. He was working about the cellar stairs, and accidentally fell from the top to the bottom. His back and neck were broken. Spellman was an Irishman.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 14.—COTTON—Damand moderate, and prices irregular, but lower; saises, 6,000 baies; good ordinary to strictly good ordinary, 134,6145/c; low middlings to strictly good ordinary, 134,6145/c; low middlings to strictly low middlings, 154,615/c; middlings to strictly middlings, 163,6217c; good middlings, 174c. Receipts, 5,305 baies, Exports-Coastwies, 22,117 baies; to Great Britains, 5,281 bales; stock, 205,673 baies; unsoid, 13,900 baies.

MONETARY—Gold, 1113/c; sight, 1/c discount; sterling, 35,3462.38.

BERADPUSYS—Flour firm; XXX, \$1,0063.00; family, \$3,2569.75. Corn caster at 116/73c. Oats easier at 583,05c.

BRAN—Dull at \$1,00.

HAY—Prime dull and lower at \$20,00; choice scarce at \$23,00.

PROVENIONS—Pork firm at \$15.756316.00. Dry salt meats—None in first hands. Bacon firm at \$24,09 ½ 695.c. New hams dull at 13c. Lard quief; theres, \$3/69½c; log, 9½/610c.

GROCHELES—Super in fair demand and firmer; inferior, 4½/63c; common sugar, 5½/65½c; fair to fully fair, 6½/63c; crommon sugar, 5½/65½c; fair to fully fair, 6½/63c; common sugar, 5½/65½c; fair to fully fair, 6½/63c; common sugar, 5½/65½c; fair to fully fair, 6½/65c; common sugar, 5½/65½c; fair to fully fair, 6½/65c; common sugar, 5½/65½c; fair to fully fair, 6½/65c; grim to strictly prime, 8½/65½c.

YELLOW FEVER.

HALUPAL Jan. 44.—Her Matesty's steamer Sobynz,

YELLOW FEVER. YELLOW FEVER.

HALIPAX, Jan. 14.—Her Majesty's steamer Sphy which arrived here from Jamaica on Sunday, brou 101 officers and men of the frigate Aboukir, who more or less affected by yellow fever, the disbeing contracted by them while on a general is from the ship. Nineteen of the Aboukir's crew from the fever at Kingston, beddes Lieut, Thomp and wife; the Commodere's Secretary, Mr. Drew, a Mrs. Morton, wife of the naval-clerk. The siph lost two of her erew from yellow fever, and another died since the vessel arrived here. The runain of the fever-stricken crew were removed to the hotal, and are now convalencent.

Special Diputch to The Chicago Fribuna. Du Lac, Win, Jan. 18.—The eighth of the Fioneers of Sheboygan County or sty of Sheboygan last evening. The en-d in a world resumes and bancant at the

JONES COUNTY (IA.) COUNTY-SEAT-

Col. Thomas Stillwell Killed in a Quarrel at Anderson, Ind.

Important Arrest of Mail Robbers in Iowa.

A Series of Fearful Murders in Lincoln TO CLOSE OUT County, New Mexico.

Mysterious Bisappearance.

Cixcinati, O., Jan. 14.—Moch excitement exist on account of the disappearance and week a absence of W. J. Bresknell, under simplar circumstances. He was a married man, Junior Wardem of St. Phillips Church in Cumminsville, which is the northwestern part of Cincinati, and was the layreader. His wife and friends are concerned about his absence, and have been telegraphing over the country inquiring for him. What increases their concern is that he has accumulated debts left unpaid to the amount of \$2,000, and was hat seen at the depot with a young lady, for whom he had purchased a gold ring, and some of whose leiters to him left among his papers have excited grave surmises.

A Sufferer from Three-Card-Romte-Indianaschin, Ill., was fasced out of a draft drawn by the Penn Bank of Pittsburgh on New York, for \$4,580, by a party of three-card-monte players on a railroad train coming into the city this morning.

Alleged Wife-Murder.

New York, Jan. 13.—Sidney McLeod, a ship-carpenter, has been arceited in Jersey City on a charge of causing the death of his write by violence.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 14.—The Constitutional Convention to-day reinstated the ten-years term of the upreme Court Judges. This will not be likely to be hanged hereafter. The Judicial article will probably edisposed of next week, when the auxiliary subject minority representation will be discussed. Memoria are preparing speeches on that subject.

FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION. The remaining partners will continue the ON PLLARD TARLE MANUFACTORY in all its it, as however, at the first manue of and landspip-th, under the first manue of

STEPHANI, HART & CO. OFFICE OF THOMSON & TAYLOR,
25 SOUTH WATER-57-,
MOTICE—Mr. GEORGE HANDES has the day beautiful as a parties in our business. The same and
style of the first will remain unchanged, M. THOMSON,
JAS. E. PAYLOR.

CHANGE OF FIRM.

IN PRICES

FIELD LEITER & CO

Will offer during the balance of this month their magnificent assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs, embrac ing all styles and qualities at a marked sacrifice, to close the season, presenting by far the most favorable opportunity for purchasing yet offered.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

National Bank of Commerce OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, 26th December, 1873. Overdrafts
U. S. Boods for enoughtion.
Other Stocks and Bonds.
Due from Redeeming and
Reserve Ages a.
Banks.
Due from other National
Banks.
35,398.59
81,757.87

OF CHICAGO,

I, Thomas L. Ferrest, Cashier of the Hyde and La Bank, do solemnly away that the above statement is to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOMAS L. FORREST, Cash Sworn to and subserbed before me this 14th day of user, 18th. Notary Poli

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL AGREE THAT THE GALAXY

Who would not give \$4.00 to secure such a monthly visitant for the year 1874? SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

SHELDON & COMPANY, New York A New Publication.
Wasted, a partisumar who can have, without delay,
Western and Southern States theroughly canvessed
ab-agmas, for a new Westly Communical Journal
tricity first-class, indispussable to Bankers and Mania.
Address, with particulars, New York Food On

CONCORDIA HALI

MISCELLAREOUS EOYALHAVANA LOTTERY

sgain characterized the market, not only for the more staple articles, but for most side goods as well. The changes in quotations were confined to a 1/20 advance in Java and Maricaibo coffees. Butter and cheese remain firm at former prices. The supply of these staples is light, and present prices it is thought will be sustained for some time to come. Canned goods continue dull, except peaches, which are speculatively active, and are advancing; now held at \$2.40@2.75 for 2-ib cans. In the dried fruit and fish markets fair activity was noticeable, and prices were again quoted firm. No changes were developed in the bagging, leather, pig-iron, and coal markets. Oils were moving with considerable freedom at former quotations, or at 141/2015c for carbon; 80@83c for extra lard; 7/c@\$1.02 for linseed, and at 50c for turpentine. Wood continues inactive. Tobacco was steady.

Lumber met with a moderate inquiry at unchanged prices. The demand for metals, nails effect are working firmer. Wood romains firm under a good inquity and light efferings.

The demand for broom corn is light and chiefly

THE CHICAGO DALLY TRIBUNE: THURSDAY JANUARY 15. 4874

| Comparison of the control of the control

CHICAGO DAILY MARKETI

City upper, No. "
Country upper
Country upper
Coulf, efty.
Casf, country
Rough upper, standard
Rough upper, damaged.
Buffalo slaughter sols.
"B, A." sole.

OAK.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Pittaburgh Oil Market. ssuras, Jan. 14.—Crade petroleum qulet; da-small; quoted nom hally at \$1,10041.12; reinsid January, 13,60; February, 13;6; March, its.

Baltimone.

Baltimone.

Baltimone.

Wheat steady. Corn Strane; mixed Western. Signal.
Outs source and firm; Western. 66,650c. Ryo firm at \$1.00.

Provisions—Quiet and firm. Mess port, \$16.353

17.00. Bulk meats—shoulders, \$5,665,c; clear ris, \$1,683,c. Bacon—Shoulders, \$7,665,c; clear ris, \$1,683,c. Bacon—Shoulders, \$7,665,c; clear ris, \$2,91,c. Sugar-cured hams, 136,14c. Lard, \$2,91,c. Burren.—Unchanged.
Corrus—Buoyant at 256,29c.
Whisex—Firmer at \$1.62.

saura, 55.00as.76; XX, 56.00as.50; XX, 56.00as.70; family, 55.00as.50; choice for famy, \$6.00as.50; When St. 75. 10 best bid; winter fam; No. 2 mixed, 50c on steady; No. 2 mixed, 60c on cast track and in clavator; 00c,400%, on eller February. Oats dull and easier; No. 2, 44,50 in elevators. Barley firm and higher; prime to strictly prime, \$1.40as.15; choice, \$1.40as.165. Rps higher at \$5c.

Whenky-Higher at \$8c.

Whenky-Fight at \$8c.

Frovincous-Fork steady; small lots thard atta, \$15,00as.15.25. Green meets higher; shoulders, \$4a; clear rib, 1/4c; clear, 1/4c; harm, \$4ac. Blit mais steady and fam; only jobbing and order trad. Bacon fare and machanged. Sweet pickind harm, if he average, sold at 10/4c. Lard in good speculative tennand; asles of prime sissam at \$0, solier last half fourney-fine for the fine fourney-fine for the fine for the

LOCAL MISCE

Soveral Witnesses—He had a tol.

Three small children, with if sansages—He had a gun the Tie Justice—Explain this. attacked you? How did he do Mt. Woelschner—It was John threats against me.

Min. Woelschner, embracing will kil my husband and I sh his life.

Mr. Woelscaner, embracing will kill my husband and I she hid life.

The Justice, deeply affected protect him.

During the excitement caused scene he children gradually a proving astisfactority that they with the views of Moses concer of fod. The young Eastfm lyzed.

The Justice—What was it, J. Mr. Voelschner—He threater The Justice—What did he say Mr. Voelschner—He talked it did notquite understand him. The Jitnesses—He said he He use awful threats.

The Jitnesses—He said he He use awful threats.

The Jitnesses—That was it—The Justice—And was that a Mr. Voelschner—All? Is no Are then words to say to a manual form of the Justice—I will dismiss There is nothing in it—nothing Mr. Welschure—This, my frin which he laws protect a tend a journal of the leet as p.

The milliery traderas resterday by report the firm of Bwes & Incorporation and becomedition. Mr. Present was welknow been here or years, —4d, wine, was considered a up

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

(25.87%; 34 State steers, av 1,330); 125 Ohlo steers, av 1,256 1,406 W

ETS BY TELEGRAPH

BUFFALO. 14.—Beraderuyre—Wheat dull; No. 2 de at \$1.50. Corn new at 72c on track. Osts—Michigan. Rye held at \$1.06. Barley firm; Re. 3 Chicago at 45c, to arrive.

6T. LOUIS.

er at 98c, ork steady; small lots hard side, reem meats higher; shoulders, 5½0; itear, 7½c, Bulk meats i; only jobbing and order trade, unchanged. Sweet pickled hame, 14 t 10½c, Lard in good speculative prime steam at 20, seller last half

most arrivals of poor quality; ship-@5.00; packers, \$5.10@5,50. Receipts,

MHLWAUKEL.

n. 14.—Baraberurys.—Flour quiet heat quiet and weak; No. 1, \$1.25% February; \$1.27 March, mixed, &c. Outs Erm; No. 2, 41c. ak; No. 1, 70%c, Barley steady;

ive, 50; dressed, 60; receipts, 2,000 r, 7,000 bris; wheat, 65,000 bu. ar, 6,000 bris; wheat, 45,000 bu. GLEVELAND. Jan. 14.—GRAIN—Dulk; prices

14.—BERADSTOFFS—Flour firm at mest dult at \$3.20. Corn quist and firm at \$7650. 18018 Ke. shoulders, the

TOLEDO,

14—BERATOROFE Flore firm.

Michigan, \$1.50%, cash; \$1.53%
March; No. 3 red, \$1.55; No. 3,
66.157 March, Corn dull and und, 65% cash; \$66% February;
May; new, 63% 656c; low mixed,
prode, 64c; new, 60a, Cats firm;
2, 65%. 1,000 bris; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 000 bu. nr, 350 bris; wheat, 100 bu; corn,

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

DETROIT.

To provide and a first parties, \$1.61; No. 1, \$1.67; \$1.67; \$1.61; No. 1, \$1.67;

ONAL CURRENCE. Packages

NAL CURRENCY NE CATICE.

How JUSTICE WENT DINNERLESS.

When noon same yesterday, Justice Kauffman, who expounds the law according to Tuley, is the North Side Police Court, heaved a sigh of great relief. He had toiled mightily in the vineyard that moraing. He had reaped many searce, white from the harvest, and had garnered them into the Bridewell. He had made life miserable to the impenitent drunkard. He had fined right end left; he had levied toil and tribute on man and woman, and St. Matthewatting in the receipt of custom had not collected laff so much as had the North Side Justice. So Lauffman said unto himself that he could arise and go unto his home, where his wife would kill the fatted chicken to greet him, and where the incense-breathing onion would salute his nostrils. So home he went, and his wife, after the fashion of women, asked him why he was so lace, and he, after the fashion of women, asked him why he was so lace, and he, after the fashion of women, asked him why he was so lace, and he, after the fashion of women, asked him why he was so lace, and he, after the fashion of women, asked him why he was so lace, and he, after the fashion of women, asked him why he was so lace, and he, after the fashion of women, asked him why he was so lace, and he, after the fashion of mon, replied that it was none of her business.

They sat down to dinner, and he proceeded to pass sentence upon a leg of pork, and to divide no for instant execution, the savory sausage. While thus occupied the down-bell rang. The time of a public man belongs to the people, and, therefore, the Justice, though mentally cursing the soul of the person who interrupted him while engaged in trying such an important case, strose and went to the door, where he found not one individual, but a delegation. There was Mr. Woelschner, his wife and children, and several of his neighbors with their wives and children. It at first occurred to the Justice that it was intended to make him a presentation, and he therefore invited them all to walk in, which they did, and all sat d

mans noticed this, and set up a doleful howl, which was mistaken for sympathy with Mr. Woelschner's griefs.

The Justice—What did he attack you with? Mr. Woelschner—Wy, he—Mrs. Woelschner—With a meat-axe. First Witness—No, it was a knife. Second Witness—You were not there—it was the acub.

nith a club.
Several Witnesses—He had a pistol, a big pis-

Three small children, with their months full if sunages-He had a gun the other day.
The Justice—Explain this. Woelschner, who titaked you? How did he do it.
Mt. Woelschner—It was John Allen. He made thests against me.
Mn. Woelschner, embracing the Justice—He will lill my husband and I shall starve. Save his lit. his lit.
The Justice, deeply affected—The law shall-

The Justice, deeply affected—The law shalls prote him.

Duing the excitement caused by this thrilling some he children gradually assailed the pork, proving satisfactorily that they had no sympathy with the views of Moses concerning that article of fod. The young Kanffmans were paralysed.

The Justice—What was it, Mr. Woelschner?

Mr. Voelschner—He threatened to kill me.

The justice—What did he say?

Mr. Voelschner—He talked in English, and I did not just to understand him.

The Vincesses—He said he would kill him.

He use awful threats.

The satice—What were the words?

Mr. Voelschnet—It sounded like "Eil fix mr."

The fitnesses—That was it—
The astice—And was that all?
The astice—And was that all?
Mr. kelschner—All? Is not that enough?
Are the words to say to a married man, with
five chiren depending on him?
The astice—I will dismiss the complaint.
Dereinothing in it—nothing.
Mr. belschner—This, my friends, is the way
in which the laws protect a citizen. We will
seed a communication to the Staats Zeitung.
Litap.

awanthe laws protect a chiles. We wanted a communication to the Staats Zeitung. Let us p.

At the moment the Justice noticed his dimerballs, sich was as bare as if the locusts of Egypt hely sisted it, and he also noticed that the chilen of the witness had contented and greaty fies. Putting these two facts together, be cause the conclusion that he and his babes had been been to the conclusion that he and his babes had been one was the very eye of justice, and that he had been one was the very eye of justice, and that he had been one was the very eye of justice, and that he had been one he informed the ladies and guilens that a grievous iniquity had been due, a work of sin had been wought their midet, and if the offender were not discoured, as was Achan, he should hold them all from the appl grandmother to the naming clid, and shoud fine them jointly and severally, eparately act unitedly, and should thus tain unicient of heir substance to make you had osses. At his they were gratify moved, at fell upon their sinful children, and sourged hem; but hat did not soften the search of a Justice, we clamared for money. Now, they ad none, for they refreshed them—and the hall be nameless,—and departed thering, curring the time when they take to Amrica, and then children were born and them, as for the Justice, he has a large termination of the will dispose of on moderate than the source of the will dispose of on moderate the secondary with he will dispose of on moderate the secondary with he will dispose of on moderate than the source of the way and boys' colling, with he will dispose of on moderate than the source of the way and boys' colling, which he will dispose of on moderate than the source of the way and boys' colling, which he will dispose of on moderate than the source of the way and boys' colling, which he will dispose of on moderate than the source of the way and boys' colling, which he will dispose of on moderate than the source of the way and boys' colling, which he will dispose of on moderate than the source o

millipry traderas somewhat startled by by report tat James B. Prescott, of of Bwes & Bescott, No. 255 Wabab-had becondedvith considerable money. Morif was wellmown in the city,—had to be years,—id. although a lover of accompleted a prejight gentleman. in here's years,—id, although a lover of ine, wasconsidered a upright gentleman. A sporter alied at the love to learn if the story of the first st

THE CITY HALL.

Mr. Hayea the City Comptroller, was good enough to say to a number of reporters who visited him yesterday, that the city's indebtedness of \$500,000, maturing on the 1st of February, would be promptly paid in full, though he did not vouchsafe any information as to the manner in which the necessary \$500,000 was to be raised.

There is still a division of opinion on the subject of the Boiler-Inspectorship. Aid. Dixon
has been searching the records of parliamentary
precedent, away back to the confusion which
arose as the Tower of Babel, and is certain that
Mr. Hamilton's confirmation is legal. On
the other hand, Aid. Stone is equally positive
that he has not been legally constituted Boiler
Inspector, and darkly hints that the question is
as yet far from being settled.

Inspector, and darkly hints that the question is as yet far from being settled.

Louis Wahl paid a visit to the office of the Board of Public Works yesterday, and took a cursory view of the institution with which he expects soon to be connected. He has no doubt of his confirmation by the Council, though it is said that the ill-feeling excited by the course of the Mayor with reference to Phil Conley may result in the organization of an opposition sufficiently strong to seriously hinder, if not to wholly deteat, the confirmation.

One of the peculiar modes of conducting the affairs of the Police Department, which Mr. Washburn began white General Superintendent, was illustrated yesterday. A manufacturer of hats and caps, J. C. Geebel by name, appeared to claim the amount due him on a contract to furnish 550 caps at \$2.50 each, and, to his confusion and distress, was informed that there was no money with which to pay the claim. It appears that the caps were made for the members of the police force, but, as the men were already supplied with caps which they had but a short time before bought and paid for, they did not take readily to the new style ordered by Mr. Washburn, and only about 100 of the caps were accepted by the policemen, the others remaining on hand. The present Board of Police repudiates the contract, which was made by Messre. Cleveland, Wright, and Washburn, and Mr. Goebel, who was yesterday paid the amount actually due for the caps accepted, now languishes for the balance. There appears to be no help for him, except to take back the caps.

The several changes made in the Police De-

guishes for the balance. There appears to be no help for him, except to take back the caps.

ACTING-CAPT. HICKEY.

The several changes made in the Police Department are set forth in the general and special orders of Superintendent Rehm, which are given below. Capt. Hickey will doubtless be transferred to the charge of the First District as soon as the Council confirms his nomination, and Capt. Buckley will be assigned to the command of the Second District. The question of the Deputy-Superintendency will remain in abeyance indefinitely, now that Capt. Hickey is otherwise provided for. Following are the orders above referred to:

OFFICE OF GERMAL SUPPERINTENDENT, CHICAGO, Jan. 14, 1874.

1. Regular Police Patroman Michael C, Hickey, having been duly appointed as Sergeant of Police by the Beard of Police, is hereby assigned to duly as Ading Captain of the Second District, and will enter upon duty as such at once. He will exercise and possess all the powers of a Captain of Police, and will be respected and cheyed as such by all members of the force.

2. Bergt, Jomes M, Johnson, of the Sixth Precint, at present Acting Captain of the Second District, in hereby relieved from duty as such acting Captain, and ordered to resume his former command as Sergeant of the second platon, Sixth Precinct.

By order of the Board of Police.

JACON BERM, Gen. Supt.

OFFICE OF GERMAL SUPPERINTENDENT, Sergellat, Captain of Sergeant, and scented that of patrolinan, is hereby assigned to duly as Station-Keeper of said precinct, vice Charles S. Perry, who will at once report for patrol duly duly as Station-Keeper of said precinct, vice Charles S. Perry, who will at once report for patrol duly duly to Sergit. Charles H, French, of the Twelfith Precinct, is hereby transferred to the Seventh Precinct, Technical Advances of the Seventh Precinct, is hereby transferred to the Seventh Precinct, vice Charles H, French, of the Twelfith Precinct, is hereby transferred to the Seventh Precinct, vice Charles H, French, of the Twelfith Precinct, is her

Mr. Brunswick, Treasurer of the fund, will call another meeting, and that it will be well attended.

The Sunday edition of the Staats-Zeitung, in an article relative to the labor question, made some disparaging remarks concerning Mr. H. E. Zimpel, who assected a prominent part in the recent workingmep's meetings. It stated that Mr. Z. had been employed to sing in choruses when Mdlle. Nilsson was performing here, thereby attempting to create the impression that he was not a workingman, but an artist, thereby weakening his influence among the men whom he had been addressing. He sent a communication to the Staats-Zeitung to have this misstatement corrected, but no attention was paid to it. This paper will therefore state that Mr. Zimpel does not sing, as alleged, having no voice to sing with, but that he is, and for years has been, working at the lathe, and is, therefore, in full sympathy with the working classes.

Mrs. Mary Collier is one of the bravest little women in Chicago. Early yesterday morning, as she and her husband, a man with but one leg, were walking down Clark street, past the Pacific, they were approached by three roughs. One of them, Jack Ryan, alias James Murray, made some insulting remark to her, whereupon Collier spoke up and told Ryan that he was insulting his wife. Byan replied by knecking Collier down and jumping upon him, and, his companions johing in, the three brave fellows began pounding the cripple. Mrs. Collier, who had been a spectator of all this, instead of fainting, as many women would have done under like circumstances, picked up—her husband's cruten, and, calling for the police, began beisboring the three cowardly roughs. The result was, two of them took to flight, and Mrs. Collier, with her husband's help, held the other, Ryan, until an officer arrived. Ryan was locked up, and yesterday examined by Justice Boyden, who fined him \$10. It should have been \$50.

PERSONALS. D. A. Olin, General Superintendent, and Fred Wild, General Freight Agent, of the Western Union Rairroad, are in the city.

J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Union Stock-Yards, arrived home yesterday, having attended

Mr. W. L. O'Brien has been appointed Genera Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Pittsburgh Cincinnait & St. Louis Bailroad, with headquar ters at Columbus, Ohio. Frank Overton, Esq., private secretary of the Assistant-General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has gone to Bur-lington on business.

Messrs. Edward Rummel and Caspar Butz have retired from the management of the Ger-man Chicago Daily Union, and Gen. Lieb, its former manager, has again taken charge of the paper.

former manager, has again taken charge of the paper.

Mrs. Hannah Maria Turner, wife of Capt. John M. Turner, died Monday evening at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Foster, No. 824 Indiana avenue. She was in her 65th year. The funeral services will be held at the house at 11 o'clock this forenoon; carriages to Rosehill.

Among the changes made at the annual election of bank officers Wednesday, the most marked is in the directory of the Fourth National. R. E. Goodell, Esq., has been elected President, and several names of well-known capitalists appear in the list of Directors. Mr. Goodell has been a well-known resident of this State nearly all his life, and for nearly twenty years has been directly or indirectly in the banking business. A man of capital and experience, and of active business habits, his election to the Presidency of the Bank is calculated to increase confidence in all parts of the State where he is known.

LEONARD 6. KLINCK.

Presidency of the Bank is calculated to increase confidence in all paris of the State where he is known.

LEONARD G. KLINCK.

CHICAGO, Jam. 14, 1874.

In justice to Leonard G. Klinck, I am pleased to say that in making the order setting aside his election as Assignee of Benjamin Lombard, there was no intention in any manner to impugn his integrity or cast any reproach upon his character as a correct business man, and regret that the language used in the publication of said order was such as might be construed to the injury of Mr. Klinck.

H. W. BLODGETT.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—Gov. J. L. Pennington, Dakota; Maj. H. P. Barton, Hartford; D. R. Smith, United States Cousuit of Cali Canca, S. A.; the Hon. S. S. Jack, Pittsburgh; F. W. Stewart, Madison; H. F. Royea, Des Moines; T. D. Watson, Syracuse. . . . Sherman House—C. F. Linton, Philadelphia; G. Donglass, Detroit; M. H. Holland, St. Louis; Henry Comstock, New York; James Langley, Buffalo. . . . Palmer House—J. E. Barron, New York; George Parsons, Cincinnati; A. L. Hubbard, Toledo; H. E. Root, St. Paul.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rev. J. D. Hill will lead the noonday prayer-meeting to-day.

Special services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Hyde Park, this evening. The Rev. C. L. Thompson, of Cnicage, will preach at 7½ p. m.

The twelfth annual ball of the St. George Benevolent Association will be given at the South Side Briggs House Tuesday evening.

The Chicago Materia Medica Society will meet this evening at No. 123 Clark street. Mr. H. B. Fellows will read a paper on Mercurialia Fe innis.

The New Year's Sociable of the Trinity M. E. Church nill be given Friday evening at the Church on Indiana avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Members and friends are invited.

This evening the ladies of the Pree Baptist Church and Society will preside over a sociable and literary entertainment, to be beld in the church parlors, corner of Loomis and Jackson acreets. A pleasant time is expected, and all friends are corulally invited.

Property-owners interested in the opening of Calumet avenue, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-seventh street, are requested to meet the Committee on Breets and Alleys at the City Clerk's office Thursday, Jan. 15, at 2 p. m.

The yokefellows connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, and kindred bands

FIRE CINATE

PARTICULARY,
PARTI

IASAlicat.

TO RENT-COTTAGE IN FINE ORDER, 5 ROOMS, 1 with closets. Good location; North Side; \$30 a month to May 1. H. WHIPPLE, 200 IASAlicat.

TO RENT-HOUSE NO. 1846 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Twenty sixth-st., \$15.

TO RENT-LOW TO A GOOD TRNANT-THE TVER MITERATURE OF TROOMS, known as the Ripiscopal Rectory, with large decorated grounds and ample stabling. GEO. H. ROZET, Room & 155 IASAlicat.

Appiscopat rectory, with large decorated grounds and ample stabling. GEO. H. ROZET, Room & 18s La-Salla-st.

TO RENT-ONE OR TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms; Brc. gas, ste; private family. Address D, 973 wabash av.

TO RENT-TWO GOOD FURNISHED ROOMS; with closets and water for light housekeeping; also suit of furnished front rooms cheap; isl South Morgan-st. To RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS. I single or on suite; best location in the city; 18i South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-count, Room II.

TO RENT-328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., WELL furnished rooms, including front suite; modern conveniences; tecrns reasonable; day board adjoining.

TO RENT-WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF houses and suites of rooms at from \$15\$ to \$100, per month; three furnished. E. F. ADAMS & OO., No. 70 Madino-4t., corner State.

TO RENT-ONLY \$20 PER MONTH, AND FURNI-ture for sale, \$200m house, nearly furnished; 10 minutes walk from Cont-House; will sell very low for cash and part time; trare chance for a private burding-house. Inquire at Room 18, 79 Doarborn-st.

TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or monta, at St. Elmo, Sound St Dearborn-St. Charges reasonable. Office, Room El.

TO RENT-PRIVATE FAMILY HAS A WARM front room, well turnished, for one or two gauttemen. d South Carpenter-st., pear Washington.

TO RENT—156 AND 157 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Elegantly furnished rooms. Apply at Room St.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms. Steam heat and gas. 161 La Salie-st. Call at com St., via elevator.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOM FURNISHED OR Unfurnished, to one or two young men. without board. References required. Terms moderate. 301 South Peoria-st. TO RENT-FOUR ROOF AUITABLE FOR HOUSE-

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c. Stores.

T'O RENT-SBCOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH stories of No. 4 East Washington-at., suitable for whole-ale of light manufacturing business; contains vanit and elevator, and is well lighted; \$1,300 per annum. E. ELY, Wabsah-av., corner of Monros-st. TO RENT-THE STORE S SOUTH HALSED-ST, opposite Academy of Music, also eight rooms over the same, at a very low rent. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 La-Salle-st. Salle-st.

TO REST-STORE AND DWELLING ABOVE, room 7, No. 175 La Salle-st.

TO REST-STORE AND DWELLING ABOVE, room 7, No. 175 La Salle-st.

TO BEST-STORE ON LEASED GROUND, GOOD location, South-Side. Will take unincumbered property for four pears losso. Annual routel, \$5,000. Address B, Tribune edico.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-ONE-HALF OF A 4-STORY BRICK building on South Water-st. Address E & Tribune building.

WANTED -- TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-WILL PAY \$10 PER MONTH
for one large or two small rooms, pleasantly located
on West or North Side, furnished for light housekeeping.
Address E 17, Tr.bune office. WANTED TO RENT A COTTAGE ON THE WEST Side; wish to occupy in February. Address E 17, W. Side: wish to occupy in February. Address E. 77, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS for light housekeeping in the miliphorhood of Adams or Monroe-its, between State and Le Saile. Address E. 87, Tribune officer.

WANTED-TO RENT-A ROOM ABOUT Set43, IN the contral part of the city, for the Highland Association. Terms must be moderate. Address, with particulars, A. McD., 80 Judies.

WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE, ABOUT 10 ROOMS, with barn, east of Wabashav, and north of Twenty-fifth-st. Rent not over full per month. WILLS 4 OAR. MAN, Resi Estate and House-Renting, 172 LaSsille-st.

ULANTED-TO RENT-BY 20TH INNT., ONE OR. MAN, Real Estate and House-Resting, 172 LeSalis-st.

WANTED-TO REST-BY 20TH INST., ONE OR.
two furnished rooms, with housekeeping conveniences, for man and wite. Also, desilings and rooms, at-regulated \$10 to \$70. L. P. SWIFT, SON & WATTS, by Ashland Block, corner Clark and Handolph-sts.

WANTED-TO RENT-A MEDIUM-SIZE HOTEL, and unusished or partly furnished, in a city in Illinois of Iows, by an old hotelicesper. Address C & Tribune of Iows, by an old hotelicesper. WANTED-TO RENT-3 OR 8 ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping, furnished preferred, convenient to Wabash-av. and Twanty-ascond-st. Address, with terms. Ab, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSE. In answer, give number of rooms, locality, kind of house, terms, &c. Address L 23, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL THOSE IRREGULAR-SHAPED HANDS CAN A be sited as though they were modified into time "Bondier Kids." For inse-tapped hands, a large stock of the "Bondier Kids." For inse-tapped hands, a large stock of the "Bondier Kids." For inse-tapped hands, a large stock of the "Bondier Kids." For inse-tapped hands, a large stock of the "Bondier Facility of Bondier Facility by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 307 Bondie Carlot Wanted Bondier Facility by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 307 Bondie Carlot Wanted Bondier Facility by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 307 Bondie Carlot Wanted Bondier Facility by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 307 Bondie Carlot Wanted Bondier Facility by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 307 Bondie Carlot Wanted Bondier Facility by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 307 Bondie Carlot Wanted Bondier Facility by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 307 Bondie Carlot Wanted Bondier Facility by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 307 Bondie Carlot Wanted Bondier Facility by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 307 Bondie Carlot Wanted Bondier Facility by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 307 Bondie Carlot Wanted Bondier Facility by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 307 Bondie Carlot Wanted Bondier Facility by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 307 Bondie Carlot Bondier Facility by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 307 Bondie Carlot Bondier Facility by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 307 Bondie Carlot Bondier Facility by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 307 Bondier Carlot Bondier Facility by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 307 Bondier Carlot Bondier Facility by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 307 Bondier Facility Bondier Facility Bondier Facility Bondier Facility Bondier Facility Bondier Facility Bondie be paid. Address C.S. Tribuns office.

WANTED—BUYERS FOR RAILROAD TICK.57S
to New Orleans or New York at Elloss than ragular fare. If you have a ticket to sell, call on A. H.
POWELIA, Techet Broker, 77 Clarket.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, A SOLITIARE
diamond, weighing from 1 to 1½ karsts. Inquire 150
State-st., up stairs.

which capitalists should take note of.

FOR SALE—BY MORRY & MAGILL, 77 CLARE, st.;
Adams-t., in feat fronting on Jefferson Park.
Adams-t., Euriki, near Loomis, 2020 per foot.
Adams-t., Striffs, near Loomis, 2020 per foot.
Adams-t., Striffs, const. January,
Adams-t., Striffs, const. January,
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Adams-t., Willie, cast of Oakley.

Adamset., SEIRS, corner leving Place.

Adamset., SEIRS, corner leving Place.

Adamset., SEIRS, corner leving Place.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGHIL, 77 CLARKst.;

Brick house, Throop-st., mear Jackson, St. 603.

Brick house, Tylerate, near Partop and hear, St. 80.

Brick house, Tylerate, near Partop and hear, St. 80.

Brick house, Tylerate, near Partop and hear, St. 80.

Hold house, Talminet, near Partop and hear, St. 80.

Two houses, Paulinet, near Harrison, resing for flow per month, for desirable residence lots taken in payment.

The SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV. CORNER OF the season Pitp-dath that for the season payment.

POR SALE—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV, CORNER OF Heagartary 25 feet on Langiny-av, butween Forty-sevent Pitp-dath that first. St. 60 to some Fitp-dath that first. In the season Fitp-dath that first. Change the season of the season first. 10 to some the season first. 10 to some Langthon-st., near Western-av., 16 tots on Campbell'st., near Moore-st., 16210 on Michigan-av., with first-chass house; Exilly with two-story frame house, on Euurihar, between Forty-serenth and Forty-sighth-tax. Will be wild on easy payments. The above property is within 2 blocks of Kenwood dopot. WING & FARLIN, 8 East Washington-st., Room st.

FOR SALE—LUX AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY FOUR Miles from Court-House; accessible by stasm cars; commutation fare, 6y conts. Shade trees have been see out over the entire property; sidewalks have also been laid; artesian well on the property; flowing at rate of 260 gallons of pure value per minute. These lots are rapidly toorsating in value by the city improvements which will cornessing in value by the city improvements which will see some payments. Will a APRALIX, 8 East Washington-sta., Will A APRALIX, 8 East Washington-sta. galions of pure water per minute. These fots are rapidly increasing in value by the city improvements which will soon seach this property. Price of lots from \$405 to \$600, on easy payments. WING & FARLIX, 85 & Saat Washington-st., Room 4.

P.OR SALE—SANTE FERT ON WELLS.ST., SOUTH Of North-av., \$160 per 1005, just half price. LARKIN 4 JENES, 16 LASABLe-st.

POR SALE—ELLIS-AV., 4-STORY BROWN. It stores front house, Heavier and the provenents; let \$10.00. SNYDERS, 12 LASABLE-st. SECTION. SNYDERS, 18 LASABLE-st. STORY BROWN. It diama-av., near Fourteenth-st., running through to C. C. E. R. MOREY 4 MAGILIA, 17 Clarises.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT residence on Wabshav, now venting to a private family for \$3,500. GEO. H. ROZET, Room 8, 155 La-Salle-st.

alle-si.

OR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, OR AT A SACRIfice for cash, a fine residence on the West Side. If
ou want a good nome, is rooms, on terms you can meet
thout inconvenience, call on GEORGE SCOVILLE, 186
Vashington-st.
OR SALE—STORE, WITH RESIDENCE ABOVE,
northwest corner of Abordson and Tries-siz., at a SUBURBAN REAL ESTA TE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTA TE.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK ST.

Forty acres at Highland Park, with fine growth of trees, near depot and hotel, at a bargain.

Ten acres adjoining depot at Lake Side.

Eighty acre farm, 1/8 miles from Himsdale, to exchange for city property.

Nine acres on Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, east of Halsted.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK AND CAR-SHOP lots; desirable building lots, freenting on Madison, washing to a bridge of the control of the control park and adjacent to the new car works from Central Park and adjacent to the new car works from Central Park and adjacent to the new car works from Central Park and adjacent to the new car works from Central Park and adjacent to the new car works from Central Park and adjacent to the new car works.

FOR SALE—100 FERT—CORNER—IN RGANDALE, Hyde Park, at \$30 per foot; also, for sale very cheap, part of 70 acres on the ridge at washington Heights.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, CORNER OF STONY I skand Boulevard and Seveny-third-st. SNYDER & LEE I & Nison Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts. availe-sts.

OOR SALE-5 ACRES ON DREXEL-AV BE tween Fifty-seventh and Fifty-sinth-st. SNYDEI LEE, 14 Nizon Building, northeast corner Monroe and SAlle-sts.

LOSALO-SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINE-IF finished house, is rooms, on lot to suit in size, on most hip agments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 27 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cettage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on morthly pay-ments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 270 State-st. OR SALE-OR FXCHANGES-700 FERT OF choice property, either in lots er a body, asar Ken old station, Hyde Park. GEO. H. ROZET, Room S. ! LaSalla-st. 

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, FOR PROPERTY IN of mear Chicago, part or all of an estate, consisting of business and residence houses and fown iots, in a thriving southwestern railroad fown. Also, a good real estate and insurance business, is easil fown, and farm near the same. A sure foundation for a fortune. WIS-NER & 741 LMAN, 168 Scutt Clark-st., Room 16.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-TO BUY A COMFORTABLE HOME on South Side-sam of State-st., for which a modern cash payment, unincumbered substrata lots, and libers monthly payments will be given by a prompt customer. Address JOSEPH HOWARD, 26 State-st. Address JUSEPH HOWARD, 25 State-8.

WANTED-A HOUSE AND LOT ON NORTH SIDE, east of Weils-8t, and south of Diversy-av. Address Room 68, Major Block.

WANTED-GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST or South Side; will give \$4,600 cash and \$6,600 first-class insurance stock. Apply to F. EVANS & CO., 181 La Salle-8t., basement.

WANTED-TWO HOUSES WORTH FROM \$40,900 to \$65,000, cast of indiana-av, and north of Twopty-second-st. Owners please send in description, J. HENEY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

FINANCIAL A PPLICATIONS WANTED FOR LOANS OF \$10,000 and \$5,000 on city real estate. WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Room 16, 133 Monroe-st.

A NUMBER OF SMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON OHIACORD ACCORDING TO A CASO real estate. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 86 and 86 Labaile-st., Room 34.

DALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for the purchase of notes having short time to run, secured by inside real estate. No. 7 Raway Building, cor. Dearborn and Madison-sta.

L OANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE. WANTED TO discount purchase-money notes, or will take them as collaterale. B. GRUSSMAN, Room 13, 178 State-stc.

MONRY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES. MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHI bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, Randolph-et-q near Clark. Established 1854. Randolph-6t., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN-3 TO 8 YEARS, ON CHICAGO real estate. Want two loans, \$5,000 each. Apply to E. C. COLE & CO., 188 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities; loans negotisted; a few ladies; and gonis watches for eale obean. C. TUN-NICLIFF, 186 Clark-st., Room \$4, up stairs. MONEY TO LOAN-ON CHICAGO CITY PRO Salie et.

Monky TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
Mand other valuable securities at LASSEN'S Private
Loan Office, 178 Clark-et., up-stairs, Room 5.

TO LOAN - 8th, see IN SUMS OF 62, see TO 81, 600 FOR
5 years. D. COLE 4 SON, 128 West Madison-st. WANTED-\$2.00 ON GOOD REAL ESTATE SE-curity for 1 years. \$2,00 on good collaterals. Ad-dress J 6, Tribune office.
WANTED-\$1,200 TO \$1,500 FOR 1 OR 2 YEARS, Will pay 16 per cent on same. Security: improved real estate, worth \$5,005. Principals only need apply. Address A 35, Tribune office. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY \$4,000 ON REAL ES tate security for 3 years at 10 per cent. Address I W, Tribune office. WANTED-TO BORROW \$1,500 FOR ONE YEAR on North Side real setate. Room 8, 155 LaSalie-si WANTED—230 TO \$600. WILL GIVE SECURITY and interest. Also good stimution to a man wit good reference. S WA, SIF Pulson-st.

WANTED—25 00 PURCHASE MONEY NOTE:
SI-80 to loan short time; also earn for long time.
S. FALTER, JR., Ecoms 16 and 11, 94 Washing \$700 TO LOAN FOR ONE YEAR ON GOOD Salle-st.

\$1,250 for 5 pears. DANIEL ULLMANN, 8
Washington-st., Room 5.

\$2,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST OLASS MORTgauss at liberal discount. T. B. BOYD, 160 West Washington-st.

\$3,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST OLASS MORTgauss at liberal discount. T. B. BOYD, 160 West Washington-st.

\$3,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERALS,
OLIVER BESLY, 167 Washington-st. 48,669 for three or five years.

\$4,000 PURCHASE MONEY NOTE, DUE IN one one of apply. Address E (1, Tribune offsee,

\$10,000 AND \$5,000 PURCHASE MONEY FOR SALE OR SALE-OPERA TICKETS, CHOICE SEATS, for the 18th, 18th, and 18th, Milson mights. Hoom, 18th Daughter of

OR SALE-BANK FIXTURES COMPLETE SET counters, pertitions, wire work, sec. Address Elliphone office. Tribune office.

NOR SALE-BAILROAD TICKETS AT A DIScount. To St. Leuis, 22 eff; to Denrye, 44 off; othgr in proportion. Tickets bought. W. F. CHAT.

can have fair talkiy. Automotive of the control of WANTED-A YOUNG MAN AS COLLECTOR AND general out-door clerk in a first-class establishment; one who has \$200 to loan and means business can address A 5, rithmas office. VANTED—WE HAVE A GOOD SITUATION FOR.
a warehouseman who has the to lear on good assurto Call at Room 25, 128 Washington-th.

Madison-st., Rosm 5.

WANTED — WINTER EMPLOYMENT. WORK
WANTED—WINTER EMPLOYMENT. WORK
was and recomm wanted. Full particulars from
and recomm wanted. Full particulars from
and recomm wanted. Co., Girvaland. Or,
or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A TRAYELING SALESMAN WHO
agents the German language and is theoroughly posted in the creakers, china, and plassware ireda. Address,
with good references. Os. Tribina office.

WANTED—AT IM DEARBORNST. ROOMS MEN
to sarra \$75 per week. J. S. RICHARDSON, Manufacturers Agent. To sare 47 per week, J. S. BIUMARDSON, Magnicottures' Agent.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED TO handling horse and cow, and willing to do all series of work about house and harn. Must board himself and live not far from corner of Madison and Horne-sts. Address E. F. Tribune office.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY, ONE THAT CAN come well recommended, and who is not alraid to work. B East Madisonest. Room East Madisonest.

WANTED—A MAN WHO OAN FURNISH SE, TO make obsense and assist in an option and coffee house now britan opposed, as it? and M. East Madisonest.

WANTED—LABORRESS AND MECHANICS TO call. Your wages collected: advise free. Room DI, 180 Dearborn-st. D. L. CARMICHAEL, Attorney.

WANTED-A GOOD, SMART BOY, ALSO, GOOD, LAUNDRY, SE WAShers, at SEMPSON'S EUREKA

18 rens with board.

10 rens rens parior unfurmished, basied by farrasoes; good table board. Also, one wars furmished bedroum. Sentiate private founds.

100 Third private family. Peaks prices.

100 for ladies or gentlemen, \$4 to \$5 per week, with use of plano. Day board \$3.88.

153 RAST RANDOLPH-ST., WASHINGTON DIN.

180, day board.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND.

363 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND.

363 MICHIGAN-AV.—WITH OR WITHOUT board, furnished or unfurnished rooms. 303 MICHIGAN-AV.—WITH DR WITHOUT DOWN TO BOARD, furnished or unfurnished rooms.
309 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUFFR OF FRONT TOOM; with bath-room attached; also single room; with or without board.
447 WARSH-AV.—TWO FURNISHED STRAM-beated rooms, hot and cold water, with board.
454 MICHIGAN-AV.—TOUNG GENTLEMEN and first-class board at resatisfably low prices.
SOUTH SIDE—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, with first-class beard at resatisfably low prices.
SOUTH SIDE—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, with first-class beard at resatisfably low prices.
SOUTH SIDE—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, with first-class beard at resatisfably low prices.
SOUTH SIDE—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, with first-class beard for a young gentleman, with references. Frivate family. A very desirable chance for a suitable party. Address & St. Tribune offees.

Wort Side.

west Side.

West Side.

West Side.

On South Problems of First And Spoond floor, front-rooms, farnished, with board. Nice closets, and rooms large. Price reasonable.

134 Warren-Av., Corner wood, with accommodations for one married couple at very moderate terms; only one block from Madhon-At., care; near Union Fark. A couple having plane profeserat.

140 Warren-Av. - A SUITE OF FURNISHED from, and single rooms, with good board. Also, table-boarders wanted. Panie prices.

1502 with board and fire, 65 and 65; for two, 81k. Day board, 48.

295 SOUTH HALSTED-St.—SRVERAL LARGE.

2010 very nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board, to rent, at panie prices, where every comfort of a home can be had.

298 WEST WASHINGTON ST.—TWO PLEAS-tlength, and see rooms, come a allowers, saidable for four router country with or without board, 87 and 88 per weak. Private family. References archanged. 341 WEST ADAMS ST. - FURNISHED CHAM. two, \$16, if permanent. Omnibuses pass the door,

380 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF RLIZAbests.—Pleasant front room, jurnished, with firstclass board; terms moderate.

531 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — A 2800TH

front mits of rooms, for man and wite, with firstclass board. House has bot and cold water.

Hotels.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, 478, 481, AND 482 STATEat, corner of Kidridge-court—Best \$2 per day house
in the city; permanent boarders, \$3 and upwards; day
board, \$6 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD - A WELL-FURNISHED ROOM AND Brist-class board with washing and fronting desired by a young man now stopping at a hotel but desires homeomores and agreeable company. Address, with 'full particulars and terms, including fire and gas, 2 37, Tebuse office. une office.

BOARD — WANTED FURNISHED ROOM WITH board for gentleman and wife, between Robys-t- and Westorn-av. State price. Address to-day E 64, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LAST FACTORY, WITH POWER MACHINERY complete for doing a large business, for sale or result will sell the last machinery by itself if ceared. Address BARTLETT & OU. Rockford, III.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, CENTRE OF business, for sale at one-fourth fits yales, on account of sickness. Apply at 128 South Clarketh, Boom 2.

CONFECTIONERY, FANCY GOODS, CIGARS, and ichacon story; pplentid lossifies; will sell chasp. G West Randolphest. Heat \$50 per month.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO CRY Property, a first-class steam grain elevator and Henry County, III. Machinery, in fine running order, for particulars and terms-apply to GEO. M. GRIFFEN, on the premises, or to WH. T. BAKER, No. 28 Last County and County on the premises, or to WM. T. BAKER, No. 18 LaSalle-st.

POR SALE — A ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A
I daily and weekly newspaper and steam printing after
leasted in an Hinnes of the O'leasted in an Hinnes of the O'leasted in the Hinnes a sale.

A CO., corner Dearbern and Washington-sia, Oblicago.

HOTEL FOR SALE-FURNITURE AND LEASE
of Mansion House, Joliet, III. Furniture newbones doing good business; about ab boarders and good
transient trade; stabiling attended. Will be sold chasp
for cash. C. S. SEW MOUR, Tropressor.

DENTAURANT AND O'NTER ROOMS, COMpletely furnished; best location; in connection with
hotel rooms; can be bought for \$27%; rest free until it of
May. Inquire of B. MAUZY, 78 South Halsteld its of
May. Inquire of B. MAUZY, 78 South Halsteld its, botal office.

TO PHYSICIANS—SMALL DRUG STORE WITH l office.

10 PHYSICIANS—SMALL DRUG STORE WITH
practice, for eale, in small lown; invoice about \$2,02.

5dress H. B. UPTON, M. D., 5f Lake-st., Chicago. Room 28.

\$50 WILL BUY TUOLS, LEATHER, AND GOOD 500 stand for shoemaker, etc. Previous owner dead. Apply at 28 Section 3 offerson etc.

\$100 WILL BUY SMALL RESTAURANT DOING stands of a good business. Inquire at 1765 South Halmaded.

\$500 AND A GOOD MAN CANTAKE MY HALF 5500 interest in \$1,000 worth of goods and business paying \$5,000 a year. 16 LaSelle-etc, Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED SIGN JOHN ALLY INTEest in veil localed ground signal and sig

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASI
There girls less, Apply as

V bearding-house; good wages. Call after it in morning at No. 130 Frainte-av.
W ANTED—A GOOD, HONSST, RELIABL. for general honsework, at 55 South Franta-come vitin rood sity recommendation.
W ANTED—AT its TWENTY-FIFTH-trail (amily, Must come recummended, Application). o'clock.

WANTED-GOOD COOK WASHER, AND IRE
or family small German or American. Enforcemental Commanda Apply to-day at GI Binhigan-av., between the commanda Apply to-day at CI Binhigan-av., between the commanda Apply to-day at CI Binhigan-av., between the commanda Apply to-day at CI Binhigan-av., between the commanda Apply at CI Binhigan-av. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

J. Scotch girl to do second work. App Jeves-v., corner Twenty-sixth-st. JEVUATION WANTED — BY A R Swede girl to do cooking, washing, as private family. Please call at 121 firis-st ITUATION WANTED-TO DO GEN work in a pricate family. Apply at 1

Office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COO.

In a hotel, restaurant, or private family. Address
or call M B, ills Burnstdy-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABL

Surf for general honsework; is willing to do any kin
of work; no wages, but a home-tith as find lady. Becity restrement it required. Please call to-day at 128 WaMonros-st., between 9 and 5 o'clock.

Nurses.

CITUATION WANTED—ANY PARTY IN WAN

of a wet murse that can come highly recommend

one hear of one by applying to INGA SEWERLESE
rear of IN West Desphains at.

Employment Arendses.

ITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT O

TOO Searcharda and German help can be supplied
if Mrs. DUSKE'S office, & Müsrankes-av.

Miscollamoons.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGEI Indit, well educated, inde office work, or a position of a pope or magasine, has had practical appearance. The product of a position of the product of

year for part suburban and part such.
Tan serve fronting boulevard, near Maplewood, for in-tale property.
Twenty lots cast of Austin, near Lake-st., for houses and tots in city. of or address R. S. BAKER, IST LASSID-st., in basement.
TO EXCHANGR—60 ACRES UNIMPROVED LAND,
clear, in this bitade, and some good chattels, for a pians
and furniture, or suburban lots. OWMER, Rosen B. St.
OD EXCHANGE—STORE BUILDING, ON LEASED
ground, well logated for wholesale business, for imgroved or unimproved receptry. Reversi years must prive
inuse which present owner will continue to pay or still
elease are building and lease at present waluation. Address J B, Tribune office.
TO EXCHANGE—TEN-ROOM HOUSE AND LOT,
I Westflide, for a cottage and lot unincumbered, in us
outwentest to city; balance easy, H. St. Tribune office.
TO EXCHANGE—HALF INTEREST IN GROCERY
tore, 63' West Madison-st., for lot and part cash.

TO EXCHANGE OROIDS INSIDE RESIDES
I lot, best location, West Side, and cash, for house slot in good location on South Side, east of State and so of Twenty-ainth-sis. Address JOSEPH HOWAR 24 State-st. TO EXCHANGE—EXCELLENT SPACIOUS HOME stead, in a thriving city, for inside or country property, or cher value. Address V F. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED or unimproved property, some cast, for brick, lumber, carpanier or mason work. W. H. HOTT, is Washington-se. LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND - A PLAIN GOLD RING, INSCRIBED "LE T. to J. B. Oct. 25th 150." Owner can reclaim by applying to KINSLEY at "Browns," at 1 p. m to-day, and paying expenses.

J. OST - IN THE VICINITY OF MICHIGAN.AV.
Lindian av. and Thirty-first-st., 5 dark-groun moreover anne to life Michigan-av.

LOST.-NOTE FOR 275 FROM CARL BLANKSHO
L to CHARLES GLARK. A suitable reward will i
given on its return to f South Canales., Room 2. 2
persons are cautioned against negotiating the same.

LOST.-JAN. 8. ON WABASH-AV., BETWEE
LMenroe and Twelfits etc., a red Morecee posite-box DNI-JAN C. N. WHARM AV., BETWEE Lifement and Twelfish sta., a red Morecoop profest he containing a photograph, memoranda, and showing to a renery. Flader can knop the money on subgraining the state. B. MASON, 300 Mishigan-av.

O'CLERN-THREE SETS OF ATTUTIOAL TENTION OF CONTROL OF THE SETS OF ATTUTIOAL TENTION OF THE SETS OF ATTUTIOAL TENTION OF THE SETS OF ATTUTIOAL TENTION OF THE SETS OF A SET OLDER, FROM S. S. T. Raiph. 110 Sente Habited-st.

S. T. REWARD -STRAIP.

S. D. Raiph. 110 Sintie-ste., a black and tan dag; a receive to the same of Famer.

S. D. REWARD -THE SETS OF CHARM.

S. D. REWARD -THE MORRING A SET HABITED AND SET OLDER. THE SINTING A SET HABITED AND SET OLDER. S. HIGH HABITED, S. M. Charles, and S. M. Habited-st.

S. D. REWARD -AND BO QUESTIONS AND SET OLDER. S. M. HIGH SULIDING, S. M. Charles, and S. M. S. M. Charles, and S. M. Hall Building, No. M Clark-sh.

\$50 REWARD AND EQ QUESTIONS ASKET
for certain of gold watch and chain, states from
Big Labalic-st.

\$50 Reward—Brolen From From From St.

\$50 Reward—Brolen From From From St.

\$50 Reward—Brolen From From Williams of the St.

\$50 Reward—Brolen From From Williams of the St.

The mare is about 10% hands high, with black mane, tail and leasy phaston bad painted gracinals black, which made and states of the St.

The mare is about 10% hands high, with black mane, tail and leasy phaston bady painted gracinals black, which made will be stated be seen to be seen to

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE OR REST - FIRST CLASS PLANS.

## GOV. TAYLOR'S MESSAGE.

od from the First Page.)

All the manuscraph of growing of many companies the control of the

A FEW GENERAL PROPOSITIONS
of a practical character as a basis of legislative action:
First—Ballway companies are entitled to a full return of all proper expenditures for running or repairing roads, with a fair interest on the capital so
invested in the construction and outfl of such roads,
and this interest on the capital so invested should be
sufficient in amount to encourage the continuous
employment of capital in the same direction, and in
the construction of new independent lines.

\*\*Recond—Every stockholder in a railroad company
is entitled to a proportionate consideration for his in\*\*entitled to a proportionate consideration for the in\*\*entitled to a proportionate consideration

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Second Day's Session of the Adjourned Meeting at Baltimore.

Plan for Additional Safety to Ocean Travel.

The Revenue Laws---Report of the Finance Committee.

Board of Trade to-day was devoted mainly to a discus-sion of financial questions, although the first subject introduced was that of providing a separate track for steamships on the North Atlantic. The Board recom-mended that Congress shall adopt the suggestions of the New York Chamber of Commerce, for an Inter-national Commission of maritime powers to establish such track, and take further precautions to prevent danger of collisions at sea.

of the public service to the lowest possible point, and that strict economy be instituted in all appropriations. Fourth—That Congress be requested to so amend the National Banking law that the banks be compelled to hold the coin they receive for interest on their bonds hypothecated as security for their circulation, as part of their reserve; until their reserve in coin shall be equal at least to 30 per cent of their circulation. Mr. Chittenden, of New York, spoke in favor of the first three resolutions, but proposed, in place of the fourth, a novel financial scheme. His idea was to produce contraction by cramming the National Banks with money until they bursted. He would have them suthorized to issue an illimitable circulation, under the same guarantees of bond-deposits in the Treasury as at present, and then forced to redeem their notes in legal-tenders. He argued that all the trouble came from having a currency system to which the faith of the National Government was piedged.

Under his plan, it would be as it was

LEGISLATURES.

Assembling of the Wisconsin Legislature Yesterday.

The Republicans Carry the Senate by One Vote.

The Reformers in the House Elect a Speaker by 58 to 38.

Unable to Organize.

ent, promptly organized, and appointed a committee, consisting of Senators Burchard and Quimby and Assemblymen Bankin, Callia, and Carwell to wait on the Governor, who reported he would deliver his measure at 2:30 o'clock to-morrow.

The proceedings

SENATORS: The time fixed by law for the convening of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin for 1874 has arrived. On taking the position to which the people by their suffrages have elected me, as the presiding officer of the Senate, I am not unmindful of the vast responsibilities devolving upon me; and when I consider that many of you have had much greater legislative experience, it is not without diffidence and solicitude that I enter upon my duties. But, with your assistance and for-bearance, I shall endeavor to faithfully and imparitally discharge my whole duty to the best of my ability.

New members appeared and were sworn in.

J. H. Waggoner, of Richland, was elected Clerk, and Orra M. Alken, Sergennt-si-Arms, -by a Party vote of 17 to 16 for O. F. Black and George Campbell, nonimated by the Opposition. A little discussion took place on the election of Sergent-si-Arms, the Reformers claiming that the Liceutenant-Governor should have the appointment of all the measurers.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Jan. 14.—The News' special from Austin is as follows:

In the House the Committee to wait upon Gov. Davis reported that they had fulfilled the duties assigned them, and submitted the answer!

Mr. Sayers introduced the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the House to take into consideration the answer of the Governor to a joint committee of the Senate and House, and report as early as practicable what action is proper and necessary to be taken by the Legislature.

The Chairman appointed as the Committee Representatives' Epperson, Delaney, Sayers, Barzie, and Harris.

Mr. Epperson, from the Committee-to wait upon the Secretary of State, reported, and presented the following answer:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, AUSTIN, Jan. 14.

To B. H. Epperson, H. J. O'Neil, and J. M. Marrison GENTIANIES: In response to your demand for the returns of the election field in December, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Constitutional Amendaments, I have to reply that such returns are in my office, but I believe, it to be my duty to refuse to report the same or deliver to the body you represent till the Executive of the State has recognized you as the Fourteenth Legislature.

Especifully,

(Signed) James P. Newcome, See'y of State.

THE SENATE:

was called to order, Senator Ireland in the chair. A quorum was present.

Mr. Culbertson, on the part of the Committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, reported their compliance, handing in the Governor, is provided to wait upon the Governor, reported their compliance, handing in the Governor, is provided to make a Joint Committee of three be appointed to make a Joint Committee of three be appointed to make a Joint Committee of the House to consider the best course to be adopted under the

KANSAS.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Fribune.

TOFERA, Kan., Jan. 14.—It is evident that the Southern Kansas members and others in sympathy with settlers on the disputed lands will organize a caous and present an independent candidate for Senator. Sidney Clarks and Col. Carpenter expect an indorement from that region.

The House completed organization to-day. The message will be read to-morrow.

The Iowa Legislature Still

The Texas Legislature Not Recognized by the Secretary of State.

WISCONSIN.

Gabriel Boucks, Reformer, of Win sected Speaker, over Jonathan

for the honor conferred on me by electing ma Speaker." (Applause.)

ELECTION OF OTHER OFFICIAR.

George W. Peck, Reformer, of LoCrosse, was elected Chief Clerk by a vote of 58 to 44 for E. W. Young, Republican, of Sauk, the vote being the same as above, except that Bowman and Comstok voted for Young, Joseph Deusier, Reformer, of Milwankee, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms over C. McIntyre, Republican, of Pierce, by a vote of 55 to 44.

Thus was organized the first Assembly since 1857 with other than Republican officers. There is an army of place-seckers here, and many of them, of course, will be disappointed.

IOWA.

Special Disputch to Chicago Tribuse.

DER MOINES, I.a., Jan. I. The lock in the House of Representatives is unbroken. Twenty ballots were taken to-day; making 45 ballots in all.

Letters are coming in from the people all over the state, calling on the Anti-Monopolists to hold on and block the wheels which have crushed the industry of the State so long. Both sides are determined to hold on.

In the Senate a resolution was adopted, commend-

The Senate passed by a vote of 34 year to 12 nays the resolution abolishing the offices of Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster, and Mail Carrier.

TEXAS.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

ITALY.

GERMANY.

VERSATALES, Jan. 14.—In the Assembly reneral debate on the bill providing for ion of Mayor by the Government, was co-

GREAT BRITAIN. Jan. 14.—In the Tichborn-day concluded his closing is demanded a verdict for

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Pennsylvania Coal Miners' Strike Presents a More Seri-

ous Aspect. The Pennsylvania Coal Mines.

Special Disputed to The Chicago Tribuna. aVILLE, Penn., Jan. 14.—As predicted in the hes last night, President Gowan has ordered

New York, Jan. 14.—A discrete in the account of the description of the mys: "The difficulty between miners and coal operators in this region assumes a graver aspect every hour. Fresident Goven has ordered the stoppage of all improvements on his mines and the cessation of all work

on the shafts now being sunk, and has declared his intention to stop all operations in this region until the men submit. This will render individual operators power-less to work, because they will be refused the use of the cars and coal-roads until the controversy is settled. The miners and operators of Northumberland County agree to work upon the old basis of last year,—E. 50,—but as Gowen controls the land on which coal is mined and the railroad over which the coal is transported, this action will amount to nothing. The stoppage will throw out o' employment, besides the 9,000 miners, over half the railroad employes of the Philadelphia & Eric Railroad, and a large number of men in the repair shops of the Company. It is stated that a general discharge will take place in these departments at once."

WILKESBARER, Pa., Jan. 14.—Nearly all the works of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company in and around this city and at Ashley and Plymouth are now idle, for the allaged purpose of undergoing repairs. A fire has been raging in the Kidder slip of the above company for two weeks past, and has not yet been brought under control. A wast amount of coal has been destroyed, and a number of workmen engaged in fighting the fire narrowly escaped with their lives.

\*\*NEARLY 1,000 MINERS AIR NOW INLE\*\*

In this place alone, and this afternoon they had a large meeting. The impending strike was discussed, and they voted to demand an advance of 10 per cent, for the ensuing year over last years basis, while coal brings the present price, but should the prices grow eas they would consent to come down as it fell until their advance reaches 4½ per cent, but no lower. A commit se bearing this proposition waited upon Charles Farrish, President of the Wilkesbarre Coal sud Iron Company. He made a reply that he could not agree to any advance until he had consulted with the Directors, but in the meantime they might go to work at last year's basis as fast as repairs in the machinery of the mines would permit, The men, however, declined to go

Demands of Lehigh Valley Hailroad
Enginoers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribane.

PRILADELPELL, Pa., Jan. 14.—A delegation of locomotive engineers from Easton. Pitiston, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, Fairview, and Wilkesbarre, representing the engineers employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Pennsylvania, and New York Central Boads, and several branches connected therewith, held a conference with the officers and Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad yesterday, in this city. The Hon. Ass Packer, President, and a full Board of Directors were present.

AN AMMOREE TALE,

the Lehigh Valley staffroad yesterday, in this city. The Hon, Ass Packer, President, and a full Board of Directors were present.

AN AMMORME TALE,

Mr. Sternes, of Easton, a delegate, said that the engineers had discussed the reduction pretty freely, and, not desiring to do snything rash or uniawful whereby any business on which large numbers of people were more or less directly interested might be interfered with, they considered it proper to call upon the officers and Directors to have an interchange of opinion, with a view of making a muitaal agreement for the muitaal advantage of the Company and the engineers.

Mr. Packer said that whatever could be done for the present or future welfare of all the employes of the Company would be cheerfully done. After conversation,

THE DIRECTORS AGREED that, as soon as the business of the Company permitted, the wages would be restored to the old standard. The interpret was conducted with dignity, and the most entire less than the court of the conversation of the Company permitted, the wages would be restored to the old standard. The interpret was conducted with dignity, and the most entire less than the court of the conversation of the conversatio

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Railroad Clearing-House-Explanation of the Plan.

Western Railway Association-Election of Officers.

Annual Report of the Eric Railway Company,

BAILBOAD CLEARING HOUSE

The advantages gained by an association of reads are:

First—Each read, instead of keeping separate accounts with every one it exchanged cars, as now, would then keep only one account, vir with the clearing house, such road either receiving or paying the balance for or against it in one sum, instead of settling with a number of roads, paying some and receiving from others, and complicating accounts.

Third—Cars could be more saidy and more rapidly traced through the clearing house than if tracers had to be sent out over the roads to which the car was delivered.

An additional reason for uniting in the organization of the car clearing house, so angressed, is the possibility that this may prove a germ from which shall spring a clearing house, so one time in successful operation in the older countries, and such as is now desired by several managers in this country. The saving which might be directly accomplished by a general clearing house, and the effect of such an establishment in ameliorating the conditions and evil consequences of competition, make its formation a thing to be carnestly desired. Sooner or later there must be a clearing house; it may be well now to make a beginning.

WESTERN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION.

The Western Railroad Association concluded its business at a late Hour last evening.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

was increased to nise instead of five, and its constituted as follows: Robert Harris, General Superintendent of the constituted as follows: Robert Harris, General Superintendent of the constituted as follows: Robert Harris, General Superintendent of the constituted as follows: Robert Harris and the constitution of the transport of the constitution of the transport of the constitution of the transport of the constitution will come out of the battle victorious.

The war now progressing between the Baltimore is constituted to the corporation will come out of the battle victorious.

The war now progressing between the Baltimore is constituted to the corporation will come out of the battle victorious.

The Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, better known as the Conselleville Line, which belongs to the Railmore & Office and the female week, carrying passengers now from Hisburgh to Philadelphis for 55.50, Samuel G. Hough, the General Passenger Agent of their road, myr; "The would be freez it the conduction of the train, you are shared flo for a ticket to Philadelphia of the Tain, you are shared flo for a ticket to Philadelphia of the Tain, you are shared flo for a ticket to Philadelphia of the Tain, you are shared flo for a ticket to Philadelphia of the Tain, you are shared flo for a ticket to Philadelphia of the Tain, you are shared flo for a ticket to Philadelphia of the Tain, you are shared flo for a ticket to Philadelphia of the Tain, you are shared flo for a ticket to Philadelphia of the Tain, you are shared flo for a ticket to Philadelphia of the Tain, you are shared flo for a ticket to Philadelphia of the Tain, you are shared flo for a ticket to Philadelphia of the Ta

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN ROAD.

ERIE RAILROAD REPORT.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The members of Keystone Lodge No. 639, & necessary for those roads which are the suppliers of rolling-stock to associate themselves and to say on what terms their stock shall be used, and, in order to enforce their rules, they must create an independent authority endowed with the requisite power. This can be done only by the

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CLEARING-HOUSE, which would work as follows:

Each junction sends in returns of cars delivered to and received from connections; the different roads are debited and credited, and balances struck monthly. The accounts ure kept as between the Clearing House with the number of days its cars were absent, and the Clearing House with the number of days its cars were absent, and the Clearing House with the number of days its cars were absent, and the Clearing House with the number of days its cars were absent, and the Clearing House with the number of days its cars were absent, and the Clearing House with the number of days its cars were absent, and the Clearing House the amount

Notice of funeral hereafter.

O'MalLEY—Jan. 13, Michael O'Malley, at the denoe of the parents, No. 20 Selah-st, Funeral by can to Calvary on Friday, Jan. 1, at 1 o'clock.

MISCHR-On the leth inst., A. Micaba.
Pameral from his late residence, 6:3 North Clarist., at 3 o'clock on Friday, the 10th inst. Friends of thiandly are favilted.

AUCTION SALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & O.,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shos, Co.
This THURSDAY, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock, at c sales rooms, 10 Madesons.

Regular Saturday's Saa HOUSE-FURNISHING GODS And other Merchandise, on SATURDAY, Jaq.J. and o'clock, at our minercorns, in Madison-st.
Also, at il o'clock, the Life Size Protographer Res.
JOSEPH MEDILL, of Chicago, LOUIS WALE, of Chicago; Prof. FELTON, Sup't City Briderst.
W.M. A. BUTTEES & C.,
Angianam. B. West Lobert.

At Washington Heights, Morgan 19th, and other suburbs, on therery favorab terms \$10 cash, and \$10 per month util paid. Mechanics should renember a gol Lot is better than any Savins Bank; pre better interest, and cannot behurt by pass. Recollect the place, 635 WEST LAKE-57, Thursday Evening, eah week.

W.F. HODGE & CO.

VOLUME 27. LADIES' GO

OF

Bankrupt BICKERTO & JEF

No. 36 WASHING

Ladies' Suits, La naises, Redingotes, mans, Fur Sacques, Embroidered Can Polonaises, unmade Cloth, by the yard Wrappers; Cashmer Talmas, for Spring fants' Underclothing of Corsets; Child Cloaks and Dress Suits, Lawn Suits,

tons, Braids, Gimps, This sale presents to the Lapportunity to buy GREAT

lin Suits and Polo

REMOV

IMPORTERS ( CLOTHS, CASS VESTIN

TAILORS TRIMMI WABASH-AV., COR. M. CHICAGO, D

REMOV. The Cook County Sav Has removed to its NEW O

Corner Clark and Ma GENERAL NOTI CITY COMPTROLLER'S

ATTENTI

TAX-BUY

A most Preditable Investment
Tax Certificates held by the diy
taxes of 1872, which I will sell at specia
able rates in amounts of from One
Hundred Thomand Dollars. Buyers or
certificates will be cutified at once to
sale and 25 per cent advance, being cectificates will be entitled at once to sale and 25 per cent advance, being mentles from date of sale; 50 per comonths; 75 per cent from 18 to 24 months.

Until further notice, dellinquent obtain such of their certificates of the remain unsold, upon payment of the a three per cent premium.

NOTIC Notice is hereby given W. Wade is no longer the Northern Illinois De the Life Association of A that no acts hereafter d or moneys paid to him cognized by the said As HENRY W. HOUG J. S. PIERCE, Sec'y.

St. Louis, Jan. 9, 1874. Have been receiving, during the last age of from air mandred to seven hus many of them repotitions and man the same or residence of the writers, the writers cannot be found, though a man on the address given, involving the part of Directory part, and to very hitle per of Directory part of Directory and the proposition of the period of the

NOTIC

All persons are warned in any bills, or sell goods to a pour socious as he is no it ploy.

B. R. PHILLE 165 Webse